The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,112.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 3 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.,

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

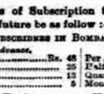
SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—From the 1st January 1875 the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) have made a REDUCTION of nearly 20 per cent. on their passage rates, and Grant RETURN TICKETS, available for 6 or 9 months, at a still further reduction.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th January 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "MALDA," 1,945 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. M. Bones, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	February 1875.	Leaves Colombo	February 1875.
,, Ratnagherry	6	,, Negapatam	15
,, Vingorla	7	,, Pondicherry	16
,, Carwar	8	,, Cuddalore	17
,, Mangalore	9	,, Manapatam	22
,, Cannanore	10	,, Coconada	23
,, Tellicherry	10	,, Vizagapatam	24
,, Calicut	11	,, Ganjam	24
,, Beypore	11	,, Gopalpore	25
,, Cochin	12	,, Point Pedro	28
,, Alleppy	12	Arrive CALCUTTA	28
,, Tuticorin	14		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

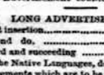
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjiristjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands, India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GHADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th February, 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	February 1875.	Leave BUSREH	February 1875.
,, Kurrachee	5	,, Fao	21
,, Gundur	9	,, Bushire	26
,, Muscat	12	,, Linga	March 3
,, Jask	13	,, Bunder Abbas	5
,, Bunder Abbas	14	,, Jask	6
,, Linga	15	,, Muscat	7
,, Bushire	18	,, Gundur	9
,, Fao	20	,, Kurrachee	12
Arrive BUSREH	21	Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, are in connection with the weekly service from Scotland, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

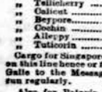
The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scorr, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th February 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£72	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	35	21	9
Messina	30	20	14
Naples	30	20	14
Leghorn	30	20	14
Genoa	30	20	14
Marseilles	32	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ARMENIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

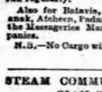
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
TO SAIL 12TH FEBRUARY.



THE S.S. ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons, J. C. Shaw, Commander.

This well known and favorite Passenger Steamer has just been refitted with entire new Engines, Boilers, &c.

The Saloons and Cabins which are amidship have been enlarged and are fitted up with every modern convenience and comfort, for 60 First-class Passengers.

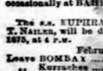
FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

For Passages only, apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort. Ship-Brokers.

Norr.—The ATALANTA lies opposite Apollo Bunder, and intending Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 15TH FEBRUARY.



THE powerful and elegantly fitted Steam-ship PELAYO, 2,600 Tons will be despatched as above. She has accommodation for 120 first-class Passengers. She has an upper and lower Saloon and is fitted with every appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. A Doctor and Stewardess are carried in addition to a full complement of Saloon Servants. Rates of passage are :—

1st Class to Liverpool ..... Rs. 500
1st ,, Suez ..... ,, 300

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
or KING, KING & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th January 1875.

VALENTINES.
A CHOICE SELECTION
OF SAME BY
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	For.
HINDOSTAN ...N. Rockell	3113	600	8th—Suez, &c.
TANJORE ...E. J. Baker	2241	400	15th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI ...G. F. Cates	2421	370	22d—Suez, &c.
			March.
AUSTRALIA ...J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st—South mpton.
VENETIA ...W. C. Angove	3726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS ...N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN ...A. H. Johnson	3589	400	22d—Suez, &c.
SURAT ...G. C. Burne	3142	530	29th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th January 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th Feb. 1875, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. AVOCA, (1,481 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain J. H. Townsend, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the office's receipt for which is not delivered in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th Feb. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th January 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 6th Feb., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship CEYLON, 2,111 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain G. N. Haccox, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 30th January 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL,
TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH FEBRUARY.

THE fine S. S. GUY MANNERING, 2,962 Tons gross, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior first and second class accommodation and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

Rates of Passage are as follows :

1st Class to Liverpool	£50
2nd ,, do.	£30
1st ,, Suez	£30

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
or KING, KING & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1875.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.
Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL C. Doxay, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 9th February, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Rutnagherry,	Vingorla.
Jaytapore,	Goa Panjim.
Malwan.	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent,
No. 14, Medows Street.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. PALM, are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested TO TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th January 1875

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF COCHINEAL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned ex s.s. Lombardy,

(G. H.) { 17 / 5 } 0 } cases Cochineal, more or less damaged by salt water.

SALE OF GREY, WHITE, AND COLORED PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, to close account—

10 bales Grey Shirtings,
10 cases navy blue print,
10 ,, grey d ts,
10 ,, white muslin.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

ON SATURDAY next, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Pyere Bunder, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Vijoo Roopchi,

43 logs Teak Squares ex ship Lloyds.

Also, immediately after at the same place.

61 first class Teak Squares ex Statelie.

29 ,, ,, No. 2. do. do.

The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirement of purchasers.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

On TUESDAY the 9th February at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction at the Share Bazaar on account and at the risk of Devidass Veljee,

7 Shares in the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company Limited numbered 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539 and 540.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STEAM BARGES "CASSY" AND "BHIMA."

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. on THURSDAY the 18th day of February 1875, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their rooms, (unless previously disposed of by private contract.)

Two composite built Steam Barges adapted for hard work and in good working order. They are sister vessels of the same capacity, viz., 223 Candies, or 81 Tons, and each carries about 200 Tons weight. The extreme length is 116 feet, 20 feet 10½ inches in breadth, and 7 feet 2 inches in depth. They have large Engine and Boiler space and two Oscillating Cylinder Engines of 30 Horse power (nominal and 3 large Tubular B ilers and 2 Funnels. The "Bhima" is sheathed with yellow Metal over Felt, and the "Cassy" has recently had her Metal removed. Both vessels have had a thorough examination and the Hull and Engine were repaired when necessary.

For further particulars and for inspection of the barges application may be made to the undersigned where the specifications will be furnished to intending purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Ladies fine woolen shawls, price Rs. 5 each.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th February 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room in Apollo Street, No. 13.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T Cloths, Mudrapollam, Jaconets, Scans, Choties, Chints, and bales of Yellow Twist, &c.

On account of a Gentleman closing Business, pieces of single and double breadth silk and cotton colored sprees, marine striped checks, white striped Dorias, coloured serge, colored purrah dan, white quilted cloth, cashmere shirtings, coloured silk velvet, rough holland, pieces of drugget carpets, grey and white socks and stockings, pocket handker hiefs, boots for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Blackwood carved furniture consis ing of blackwood carved circular tables, dressing and washstand tables, side board, clothes presses, blackwood bedsteads conversation couches, easy chairs, &c.

AN AUCTION SALE of Elegant Household Furniture, Plated-Glass, and Porcelainware, an English-built Roomy Office-Brougham, &c., at Mount, Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 9th day of February, instant, at one o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above named place the elegant household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, &c., the property of the Hon'ble Mr. F. S. Crawford, the same comprises, a set of best crystal glassware, "Vineleaf pattern," quarts, and pints, and claret decanters, water jug, fruit dishes, &c., one handsome white and gold blue bordered dinner set, white and gold tea set, a rich buff and gold flowered dessert set, a set of 4 best plated dish covers, round hot water curry dishes, cruet and egg frames, large tea tray, butter pot, a set of plated fine set and shell pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, table and sidebar candlesticks, a mahogany case containing dessert knives and forks, a case of fish knives and forks, best cutlery, &c., a set of blackwood dining table in 3 pieces, carved side board, dumb waiter, dinning-room arms, and without arm chairs, carved folding screens, plated 4 light and single hanging argand lamps, hall lamps, hanging lamps richly carved circular, pier, and writing tables, full carved, conversati n and sofa couches, drawing room and fancy chairs, chiffoniers, sofa, and side tables, centre ottoman, a very elegantly carved lady's davenport writing table, an English carpet, "Parian" figures under glass domes, ornaments, handsome day correct going clock by A. B. Savery and Son's, London, a handsome large green painted bedstead, with mattresses and curtain, two iron travelling bedsteads with horse hair mattress and curtains, dressing and washstand tables, toilette and cheval glasses, clothes, and glass presses, chest of drawers, bookshelves, copper cooking utensils and dispense articles, a lot of China matting, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

(If not previously disposed of.)

A very roomy English-built office Brougham, with lamps and pole by Peter and Son's London (in excellent order)

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.

A FINAL and Unreserved Public Auction Sale of the remaining valuable Stock-in-trade, Shop Good and Furniture, sockets 2-4 and 12 Light's Argand Chandeliers and Lustres, handsome new 4 poster Brass and Iron Bedsteads, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons, rolls of rich velvet and Wilton's carpet, a set of new Spanish mahogany India Rubber Cushions, by Thurston, for a miniature size billiard, first class Fire-proof Safes of sizes, with Chubb's Locks, rich stair cut, and other Glassware, best Plated and Silverware, Glass-door Cupboards and Show-cases, Carriages, Harness, &c., &c., at No. 13, Parell Road, Byculla.

By order of the Executor of the Late Mr. Nancy Furpia.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th, and THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at one o'clock P.M. each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Nancy Furpia to sell by Public Auction, Without Reserve viz the whole of h remaining valuable Stock-in-trade, &c., &c.

Full particulars of which will appear hereafter.

Detailed Catalogues, will be shortly published, and the property will be on view, 6 days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th February 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Cottage Piano, made expressly to order for Indian climate, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) a handsome Eg-lish-built Sociable, a pair of handsome Bay Arab Carriage Horses, Child's Pony, Milch Buffaloe and Cow's Calf, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., at Colaba.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Child's Pony, &c., the property of W. T. Crockett, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th February 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

WOODROFFE'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWING EXHIBITION

will open in the hall of the above Institute

ON THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4TH, AND DURING THE WEEK.

During each entertainment a large and beautiful collection of WORKS OF ART IN GLASS will be made in the presence

AND DISTRIBUTED GRATUITOUSLY BY LOT TO THE AUDIENCE AT THE CLOSE OF THE ENTERTAINMENT.

TWO STEAM ENGINES,
MADE ENTIRELY OF GLASS,
one high and the other low pressure,

will be exhibited in full operation, pronounced by eminent scientific men, Engineers, &c.,

the most wonderful specimen of mechanical ingenuity ever exhibited.

On each Evening a beautiful collection of rough Diamonds will be exhibited.

Admission	Rs. 2	And all other part of Hall	Rs. 1
Reserve Seats	,, 3		

Children, half price,

To be obtained at SOUNDY & Co.'s, and at the door.

Doors open at ½ past 8.

Commence at 9 o'clock.

W. CROPLEY,
Agent.

A LADY (Widow of an Officer in the Bengal Medical Service and daughter of a Physician in England) residing in a healthy part of Clifton, is desirous of meeting with Indian or other CHILDREN needing a home and peculiar care. She will be assisted by a German Governess and all young Children will be educated on the "Kinder Garten Method"—The Lady has resided in India and is fully aware of the requirements of Indian and other Children. The highest references both in England and India.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

Address, Mrs. WILSON,
22, Berkeley Square, Clifton, near Bristol.

REFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

Revd. WARD MAULE, Chaplain, Colaba.
The Hon'ble J. K. BYTHELL.
Dr. W. E. NIVEN, Indian Medical Service.
Dr. JOHN PINKERTON, Indian Medical Service.

LIVINGSTONE'S LAST JOURNALS from 1865 to his Death, 2 vols. with Portrait, Maps, and Illustrations, Rs. 17-8-0.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

FERMINGER'S MANUAL of GARDENING FOR INDIA, 3rd edition 8vo., Rs. 10.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

MERCANTILE DIRECTORY of the WORLD, Rs. 30.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

MEDICAL HINTS for the DISTRICTS, 2nd edition, Rs. 3.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

KINGLAKES CRIMEAN WAR Vol. 5 or INKERMANN Volume will be received in course of the month, orders registered by

THACKER, VINING & Co.

BETT'S LIBRARY MAP OF INDIA on rollers 36 by 48, Rs. 10.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

DOUGLAS MANUAL of TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION—the Mechanical Elements of Electric Telegraph Engineering with Diagrams, Rs. 9-8.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

KATTYWAR TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS scale 1 mile to 1 inch. Sheets 5 to 30 comprising the whole Eastern half of Kattywar. Each sheet, Rs. 2.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

GUZERAT TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS scale 1 mile to 1 inch. Sheets 8 to 13 including country from Broach to Ahmadabad. Each sheet, Rs. 2.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

SIND REVENUE SURVEY MAPS, Scale 1 mile to 1 inch, 72 sheets at Rs. 1-8. each, ditto, Scale 4 miles to 1 inch, 13 sheets at Rs. 1 each.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

SURVEYOR GENERALS MAPS :—

	Rs. a.
Trigonometrical Survey of India 4 miles to 1 inch, each sheet unmounted	2 0
Ditto, mounted book form	4 0
Sketch Map of India	6 0
Telegraph Map of India	2 0
Routes in Bombay Presidency	2 0
Map of Bombay Presidency	3 0
Central Provinces, 4 sheets	3 0
District Nagpore and Wurdah, 1 sheet, ...	2 0
——— Hushungabad, 2 sheets.	1b 8
——— Nagpore and Wurdah 4 sheets	5 0

Hyderabad Circars, each several sheets—Bassein, Dowlutabad, Gowlugurgh, Jaulna, Malkur Nurnulla, Purumba, Bythulwadi, Kulianee, Kowlass, Nuldroog, Patree 8 0

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ALLEN'S MAP of INDIA, on rollers 6 feet by 5 feet 6. Rs. 40.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

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Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Vulcanite, or Celluloid Plates.

FINE ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER, for removing acidity of the mouth and strengthening the weak gums and loose teeth, prepared by Messrs Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Druggists of London, and packed in patent capsuled bottles after the formula of Dr. C. F. Khory, Surgeon Dentist, may be had at No. 23, Rampart Row, above Basham and Co.'s opposite to the Floral Fountain, Fort. Price per bottle One Rupee; per dozen bottles Rs 10.

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FOR SALE, a consignment of BRANDY :—

Hennessy and Martell One Star	...Rs.	23 0 per dozen
Denis Mounie and Co	,,	22-8 ,,
Exshaw, No. 1	,,	20-4 ,,

J. C. BUSHBY & Co.

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THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

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PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. B. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanks his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the favours and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

EMPRUNT DE LA VILLE DE PARIS, 1875.

LOAN OF THE CITY OF PARIS

FOR

220,000,000 FRANCS, OR 880 LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE above Loan will be offered for Public Subscription in Debentures, reimbursable in 75 Years, at 500 Francs. Interest, 20 Francs (about Rs. 8) per Annum, payable 15th April and 15th October.

Price of Issue, 440 Francs, reimbursable at 500 Francs, by quarterly drawings, with premiums amounting to 900,000 francs per annum, as follows :—

1	Bond reimbursable with a premium of	.....	Francs	100,000	(Rs. 40,000)	At each drawing.
1	do.	do.	do.	.....	,, 50,000	(Rs. 20,000)
3	do.	do.	do.	.....	,, 10,000	(Rs. 4,000)
4	do.	do.	do.	.....	,, 5,000	(Rs. 2,000)
25	do.	do.	do.	.....	,, 1,000	(Rs. 400)

The First Drawing is to take place on the 5th May 1875.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

On Subscribing	Francs	40
On Allotment	,,	70
2nd Call 1st October 1875	,,	110
3rd ,, 1st April 1876	,,	110
4th ,, 1st October 1876	,,	110
	Francs	440

Bonds paid in full on the day of allotment will receive a half-yearly Coupon of 10 Francs, and a bonus of Francs 3-50. Bonds not fully paid up will receive only 5 Francs per half-year. First Coupon to be payable on the 15th October.

With reference to the above Loan, the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, in Bombay, is prepared to receive Subscriptions on the following terms :—

The Price of Issue in Bombay will be Rs. 193 per Bond, payable as follows :—

On Subscribing	Rs.	15	0	0
On Allotment	,,	33	4	0
On 1st September 1875	,,	48	4	0
On 1st March 1876	,,	48	4	0
On 1st September 1876	,,	48	4	0
	Rs.	193	0	0

A Coupon of 5 Francs (about Rs. 2 at the rate of the day) will be payable on 1st September 1875, 1st March, and 1st September 1876.

The Bonds can be paid up in full, on allotment for Rs. 190, and, in such case, holders will be entitled to the half-yearly Coupon of 10 Francs (about Rs. 4 at the rate of the day) from 1st September 1875.

Pending the arrival of the Bonds from Paris, Provisional Bonds will be issued by the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, Bombay Agency, which will be of the same character, negotiable in the same manner, and under a guarantee similar to that granted in the case of the Scrips for the Paris Municipal Loan of 1871.

In the event of the Loan being over-subscribed in Paris, a *pro-rata* reduction will be made in the stock available for Bombay Subscribers.

The Office will be open for Subscriptions from Tuesday, 2nd February, at 10 A. M., till Thursday, 4th February, at 2 P. M.

Subscriptions will be received, for account of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, at the country branches of the NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited, on the 2nd and 3rd February.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, GLOVER, AND HABIT MAKER,

No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz. :—

"Ball Dresses." "Ball Room Fans."
"Silk and Satin Evening Dresses," "Kid Gloves."
"Flowers," "Gold and Silver," &c., In great variety.
"Crinolines" and "Crinolettes."
"Feathers," "White Kid Boots."
"White Satin Shoes and Boots."
"Flounced Muslin Skirts."

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SUPERIOR WHITE AND COLOURED KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, February 1875.

SUPERIOR EGNTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S
New Stock for the Cold Season.

GENT'S BANIANS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merino	Six. 14 0	16 0
Superfine Saxony	,, 19 0	21 0
Best Super A. & Co's Special-make, Shrinkless	,, 25 0	28 0
Summer Merino, medium substance	,, 31 0	35 0
Real India Gauze, warranted Half Silk	,, 40 0	45 0

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS.
Double Feet and Heels.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton	Doz. 9 8	10 8
Super ,,	,, 11 0	12 8
Fine Fancy Colours	,, 14 8	16 0
Extra Super ,,	,, 16 8	18 0
Best Fancy Stripe ,,	,, 18 0	21 0
Best Lisle Thread	,, 25 0	28 0
Real Balbriggan	,, 28 0	32 0
KNICKERBOCKERS for Sportsmen	per pair 4 12	5 8

PURE MERINO SOCKS.
Soft and Shrinkless.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Mixtures	Doz. 15 8	17 8
Drab or Fawn	,, 17 8	19 0
Drab Fancy Stripes	,, 17 8	19 8
Drabs, Fawns and Browns	,, 18 8	21 8
Super Fine a Special Article	,, 21 0	23 8
Fine

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 3RD FEBRUARY 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton market closed dull, sales 10,000 bales, prices according to Reuter being unchanged, and this morning's report comes quiet, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 5,000. Private telegrams advise a partial decline of 1/16d. in arrivals, and "futures" in New York are ¼ cent. per lb. lower. The American figures are as follows :—

	1875.	1874.	1873
Tuesday's receipts	17,000	25,000	22,000
" Exports to U. K.	9,000	13,000	1,000
Four days' receipts	54,000	87,000	69,000
" Exports to U. K.	34,000	47,000	32,000
Total recs. since 1st Sept.	2,565,000	2,636,000	2,321,000
" Exports to U.K. "	1,010,000	922,000	873,000

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were very dull but quotations were the same as on Friday last.

A further withdrawal from the Bank of England for France of £618,000 took place yesterday making £1,028,000 in two days, and should this go on an immediate advance in the Bank rate would be almost certain. Consols still keep up, being quoted this morning again at 92¼, but with money in the open market the same as at the Bank unless the withdrawals were known to be only of a temporary character, the Directors would be compelled to protect their reserve. French Rentes are quoted at 100½, Bar Silver 57½d. per oz.

STERLING Exchange opened this morning quiet at yesterday's quotations, but in the course of the day rather more firmness was observable, and for Bank Bills in one or two cases slightly higher rates were quoted. Very few private Bills are offering; still and there is no actual change in prospects, but the tendency has been to await the result of the allotment of Council Bills in London to-day, while it also suits some of the Banks to come out as sellers now against previous purchases. Rumours are current again of probable further shipments of Silver on account of the German Government by this week's Southampton Steamer, but it is difficult to say whether they are reliable. All that is known with certainty is, that £200,000 in Silver has been sent to London, but whether for sale in the London Market or for shipment to the East is not known. If any further shipments do come this way there can be little doubt that we must see an immediate fall in sterling rates, and even the possibility of it will tend to depress matters. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10 1/4d.	per rupee.
Do. 6 month's sight ...	1s. 10 5/8d. to 10 7/32.	"
Credits 3 months' sight..	1s. 10 5/8d.	"
Documents 4 do.	1s. 10 17/32.	"

On Calcutta some sales of demand paper took place yesterday at ¼ discount but nothing has been done to-day, and for 60 days' sight the rate is quite nominal. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but firm, Fours Rs. 102¾ ; Fours and a half Rs. 103¾ ; Fives and a half Rs. 109¼.

THE SHARE Market has relapsed apparently into a state of settled dulness no transaction of any importance having taken place for weeks past. To-day things if possible are quieter than ever and in the case of Spinning Shares values are again lower.

COTTON continues quiet with only a very moderate extent of business passing but prices cannot be called anything lower. For Ginned Broach there is a very steady enquiry of Rs. 220 to Rs. 221 for ready, and Rs. 215 for March delivery, but there are few sellers. Now at Bhownuggur March delivery has been asked for at Rs. 187 and for April at Rs. 185 and purchases of Wudwan April delivery are reported at Rs. 176 per Candy half pressed. Oomras are firmly held, good Fair at Rs. 184 and Akote at Rs. 188 per candy full pressed. The receipts yesterday were 7,207 bales making 21,306 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS by Steam are decidedly quiet at £2-5 for ready shipment, £2-7 6 all February and £2-10 all March. By sail rates are firm £2-10 being now generally quoted for Iron vessels, the "Bulwark" having filled up at £2-5.

Respecting Piece Goods there is nothing new to report. Holders continue firm but buyers are equally as in declining to pay an advance, and if anything the tendency is easier.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 30th January 1875.

Open 428½ Miles.		Rs. a. p.
Coaching		48 123 0 0
Merchandize		78,632 0 0
Telegraph		879 0 0
	Total Rs.....	1,27,634 0 0
Corresponding week in January 1874. Open 411½ Miles.		
Coaching		47,621 0 0
Merchandize		59 772 0 0
Electric Telegraph		813 0 0
	Total Rs.....	1,08,206 0 0
	Increase Rs.....	19,428 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steamer GUZERAT, 90 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-morrow morning for Pirbi a general cargo and nineteen deck passengers.

THE Ship LOANDA, 264 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (November 26-h) with a general cargo and two passengers.

THE SHIP BERENGARIA 1,317 tons, Captain D Johnston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (October 22nd) with a cargo of 1,782 tons and 6 cwts. coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Berengaria	Johnston	Glasgow, Oct 22.
3	Loanda	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Nov 26.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Panchaita	Schiffino	Elephant Point.

The schooner Galanee, Nacoda, to Mozambique obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Ceylon, for Australia, &c.
Steamer Zealot, to Havre.
Steamer Hindostan, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.			
29	Star of Denmark	Mains	London, Sept 19.
"	Robin	Potter	Demerara, Sept 26.
30	Gainsborough	Carter	London, Sept 18.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.			
29	Lady Bellairs	.....	.....
	Lady Lawrence	.....	.....
	Jumna	.....	.....
	Cingalese	.....	.....
30	Mirzapore (s)	.....	.....
	Ava (s)	.....	.....
	Curlew (s)	.....	.....
	Hydaspes	.....	.....
	Robert	.....	.....
	Java	.....	.....
	Clyde	.....	.....

MADRAS.

Jany.		
30	Northbrook	Akyab.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Propontis s, 1,0 bags red lead, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 800 bundles hoop iron, Harry Bhatjee.
Tokyo s, 50 bales, hoop iron, Gaddum and Co.
Palos s, 200 barrels alum, Hajee Esmail Jaitha's son; 2,515 bundles hoop iron, Nurseo Keswajee and Co.
John Adamson s, 2 cases lubricator, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Gen s, 104 bundles steel, Alsen, Richmond Co; 101 cases claret C E Mitchell and Co.
Zealot s, 1 bale waste mill paper, Tyabally Abdoolally and Co, Gray Mannering s, 1 case blacking, Bomanjee Jamsetjee.
Bokhara s, 42 cases sherry, and 12 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Lorne s, 43 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Canara s, 100 bhds ale : 2 hhds drinking beer, Lyon and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Express s, 200 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Burdigala s, 200 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bulwark, 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 108 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.
Clydesdale, for bales gunnies, Gaddum & Co.
Vixen s, 37 bales wool, Jacob Sassoon and Co; 20 bales cotton, Goculdass Jeerajee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Callianjee; 199 bales cotton, Rustomjee Samjee and Co; 45 bales cotton, Nowrojee Nanoobhoy; 61 bales cotton, Cowasjee Muncherjee and Co; 41 bales hemp, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 231 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 1082 cwts coir yarn, Moodjee Jethabhoy.
Guy Mannering s, 19 bales skins, Vasu Anna Syed Mohidin Shahib and Co; 15 bales wool, Dorjee Bhanjee; 22 bales skins, S O & S N Moses and Co; 15 bales wool, Prayjee Vasee; 24 bales cotton, Vithaldass Gocoojee.
Atelan s, 230 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 102 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Muncherjee & Co.
Palapa s, 1,200 b les cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Thera, 1,040 bales cotton, Rallí Brothers; 158 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
Earlsburg s, 1,000 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co.
Border Chieftain s, 830 cwts wheat, H A H Esse; 500 cwts rapeseed, Rallí Brothers.
Stewart Hadorman, 1,000 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.
Clydesdale, 200 cwts bones, Natha Easo.

FOR HAVRE.

Zealot s, 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co ; 400 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

Janet Court, 150 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.
Sagamore, 400 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hindostan s, 11 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co ; 150 bags pepper, P and O Co ; 1,000 bags gingelly seed, H A H Esaee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Pegasus, 3,467½ cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hindostan s, 19 cases cheroo's, 6 cases arrowroot, and 76 bags coffee, F and O Co.
Juno s, 2 bales cotton, A Trading and Co ; 150 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.

FOR MALTA.

Vixen s, 1 bundle woollen blanket, H J Abram.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Juno s, 16 bags dry ginger, 10 bags colingin and 12 bags medicine, H Syed Hossain Bagdadi.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca s, 75 bales cotton, J. Peerbhoy.

HIGH COURT.—4TH FEBRUARY.

[Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

From the District Court of Canara.

Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

1-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Vykoonta Bapoojee v The Government of Bombay—Mr Hosea.—Part heard.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

352-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Nowrojee Hormusjee and others—Bhagurjee and Thacurdas. —Part heard.

765-73—A Frazjee—Manockjee Nusserwanjee v Nowroji Cursetjee Wandree and others—Crasize, Lynch and Owen.

611-73—Jefferson and Payne—Goshwami Shri Girdharjee Maharaj v Manordas Gordhandas—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

467-74—Jefferson and Payne—Custoor Faila and others v Vundravun Vishell and others—G J Mody.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COLONEL H. A. ADAMS, Bombay Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on the 15th February, under the regulations.

MAJOR GENERAL G. P. SEALY, Royal Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe in March next, under the regulations.

COLONEL C. R. W. HENVEY, C. B., Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe for two years, from date of departure in March next.

CAPTAIN J. W. M. ANDERSON, and Captain W. Jacob, Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the 20th January 1875, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

LIEUT COL F. T. CORNEWALL, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 16th Regiment N. I, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in February.

MAJOR C. E. BATES, Bengal Staff Corps, Captain R. G. Birch, late Bengal European Light Cavalry, and Surgeon R. Moodie, M. B., Bengal Medical Establishment are allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 1.

Maude, Colonel, Bombay Judge Advocate Genl. of the Army, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 3.

Herbert, Lieut. Col., Bombay 7th Royal Fusiliers, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 3.

Hemans, Captain, Bombay Royal Artillery, on leave, to Tanjore.
Herbert, Lieut. Col., Bombay 7th Royal Fusiliers, to Poona.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GOLDSMITH—ARMSTRONG—January 26th, at Indore, by the Revd. H. Hacon, S. J. Goldsmith, Surgeon, Bo. Medl. Service, youngest son of G. Goldsmith, M. A. of Middle Temple, Barrister, to Jane Isabella, only daughter of the late Lt. Col. Armstrong of the late 51st Madras N. I.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SMITH—January 30th, at Moheshpore, Santhal Pergannahs, the wife of Wm. M. Smith, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HAY—LOWEN—January 30th, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. C. Bromehead, John Hay, to Caroline Nora, younger daughter of George Lowen.

DEATHS.

DUNKER—January 29th, at Madras, Mr. Edward Dunker, aged 70 years, 7 months and 13 days.
NAGA PAH—January 28th, at Berapet, the Albany Butler M. S. Nagapah, and late Butler of J. Grove, Esq.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1875.

So little is known of the loyal little State of Bhopal, to which attention has recently been drawn by the festivities in honour of the marriage of the Begum's daughter, that the following sketch of its history and condition will not be found uninteresting. A remarkable assimilation in the feelings and policy of the rulers of Bhopal to English feelings and English policy has long been apparent ; and has been evidenced by the resolute good faith with which they have adhered to their early alliance with the British, and by the high place and free action accorded to women. This course of conduct would seem to be the development of a national character, which, not born of the civilization which we acknowledge, has yet been strong enough to overcome the prejudices of custom, and to recognise the power and virtue inherent in truth and justice. It is no small marvel that a small Mahomedan principality like Bhopal should have simply existed for the last hundred and eighty years, and the marvel increases almost to a miracle when we review the stirring times of modern Indian History comprehended in the above period. In that period it was that the Mahratta power rose and fell, it was during that period that the Pindarees gained and lost a dominion, it was in that period that Scindia and Holkar reached the very zenith of their renown, and, lastly, it was in that period that a foreign power, beginning with small things, spread gradually over India, striking down, disabling, and entirely absorbing all those who dared to oppose its resistless course. Bhopal stood untouched during all the chaos and conflagration of the eighteenth century because of the consistency and honesty of its conduct. As an able Indian Officer once remarked when speaking of Bhopal, "whilst it saw the Mahrattas broken, Scindia struck down, and Holkar all but annihilated, Bhopal itself remained intact." The words which one of our greatest living orators and states men used, when speaking of England, are equally applicable to this small State. "Our empire is now unrivalled in its extent, but the material basis is by no means equal to its colossal superstructure. It is not our iron ships, it is not our celebrated regiments which have in reality maintained our Empire. It is the character of the people." The safety of the Bhopal State all along was not dependent on its small army or few square miles of territory, but upon the character of its Nawabs, Dewans, and Begums who ruled and guided its destinies. In the seventeenth century, one Dost Mahomed Khan, an Afghan Chief, under the renowned Emperor Aurungzebe, first acquired a small territory of some 4,000 square miles in extent, and named it Bhopal. The surrounding native princes of this newly formed principality had no sympathy with it either in faith or policy, and the erection by Dost Mahomed Khan of the small fort of Futtegurh displayed the founder's foresight in keeping his capital safe from an enemy. After the death of Aurungzebe in 1707, Dost Mahomed Khan assumed the title of Nawab of Bhopal. He died in 1723, leaving behind him a reputation which might fairly challenge that of most of the conquerors and founders of dynasties. Sir John Malcolm's opinion of Dost Mahomed Khan is thus expressed : "Whatever might have been his defects, there can be no doubt of his talents. He was deemed, even in a tribe where valour is a common quality, a man of remarkable courage. His life for thirty years and upwards was one scene of warfare, he had received in action upward of thirty wounds, and his memory, as a soldier, is still fondly cherished by the family of which he was the founder." After his death there was a long struggle for the throne between his illegitimate and legitimate sons. The illegitimate triumphed and the legitimate renounced his pretensions. It was in this struggle that the first glimpse is afforded of the pressure exercised by the delicate hand of woman, almost always for good, on the affairs of Bhopal. The legitimate son, after a pitched battle, by the advice of the widow of Yar Mahomed (the illegitimate son, who was killed in the battle) finally withdrew his claims on the grant of certain territory. Later, however, the feud again broke out between the two descendants of the aspirants to the throne. Nothing except the taking of Hoshungabad and the suppression of the Pindarees occurred during this long interval. We will pass over all these events. When Nuzzer Mahomed, one of the Nawabs lost his life by an accidental pistol shot, fired by his nephew Foujda Mahomed, a boy eight years old, in a harem, the wife of Nuzzer Mahomed, the Khoodsia Begum who is still alive, was made regent as the heiress apparent to the throne. Secunda Begum, the mother of the present ruler, was a minor. There was a great struggle for power during this regency, and another struggle by Mooneer Mahomed for the hand of the heiress apparent in 1827. Khoodsia Begum, however, with great tact got rid of him, and got a *Nicka* marriage solemnized between the man's younger brother Jehangier and her daughter the Secunda Begum on the 28th April 1835. Before the marriage, however, she made the bridegroom sign a paper of which the principal conditions were :—

1stly. The acknowledgment on his part that he derived his rights solely from her.

2ndly. His engagement to obey her in all things

3rdly. Never to marry another woman ; and

4thly. That she was to be allowed free liberty to remain outside the Purdah.

These engagements, however, lasted for a very brief time, for the bridegroom, when he found himself Nawab, aspired to be the ruling power. He tried to overthrow the Khoodsia Begum by an attempt on her life during an entertainment at the Palace, but he suffered for it, as he was the next day besieged in his own house by the very troops who, the evening before, had shewn themselves devoted to him. He ultimately made his escape, and, having raised an army, a desperate encounter took place between it and the Begum's Army in June 1837. This dispute was, however, settled by the British Government, who, in November 1837, formally invested the Nawab with full executive power, assigning to Khoodsia Begum a Jaghire with three lakhs annually.

Secunda Begum, however, quarrelled incessantly with her husband, who once was so enraged that he made a cut at her with his sword. This happened immediately after the birth of the present ruler Shah Jehan. The husband and wife then formally separated, and after six years more of inglorious rule Jehangier died, and in his will he expressed a wish that his wife Secunda Begum should not succeed him. She was only guardian to the Princess Sultan Shah Jehan. When the British Agent intimated this to her she exclaimed, "Am I only to be the nurse ?" In a few years the imbecility which the successor of her husband shewed enabled her to take the reins of government, and she then displayed an energy, an assiduity, and administrative ability which would have done credit to a trained statesman.

It was during the mutiny of 1857 that the British Government became so beholden to her. There were hundreds of copies of the lithographed proclamation urging the overthrow and destruction of the English sent from Delhi, and, these being circulated through Bhopal, she at once gave information as early as April in that year to the Political Agent and arrested many of the mutineers. She expelled one of her jemadars who showed signs of disaffection, she sheltered the British officers who had been driven from Indore on account of the mutinous conduct of Holkar's troops, and, although the Contingent had mutinied and her own relatives had proclaimed religious war, she stood alone and never swerved from the traditional policy of Bhopal. When the storm of the mutiny was over, she slew no less than 149 of the mutineers, some of whom were her relatives and others sepoys of the Contingent, and rewarded in a munificent way those who had remained faithful to her. She supplied the European Forces with provisions all through Sir Hugh Rose's campaign. These acts won for her the approbation and esteem of the British Government. The Government recognized her with the Princess Shah Jehan's consent as the ruler of Bhopal, and, in 1860, four guns were presented to her with a large amount of territory. She was summoned to Allahabad in 1863, and was invested with the order of the Star of India. On this occasion, related Colonel Malleson in his lecture at Calcutta some years ago, she was led up to the Viceroy by Sir Hugh Rose, the then latest created Knight of the Order. She then turned to the Viceroy and said, "I am gratified by the honour done by this investiture,—an honour, the greater as no Lady but Her Majesty possesses the order. Other Governments can praise and reward men, but the British Government stands alone in thinking of awarding praise, honour, and distinction to a woman like myself for any humble services she may have rendered.' After this Secunda Begum went on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and after her return she died. She was succeeded by the present ruler, her daughter the Sultan Shah Jehan. The able Government of the State since the present ruler's accession is so generally known that any of the facts need not be recapitulated. The marriage of H. H. with Nawab Syeddik Hussain Khan Bahadoor, the present consort, has been productive of much good. The bridegroom elect is an Affghan nobleman from Mozuffernuggur, and general opinion seems to be in his favor.

FOUR Negombo fishermen, whose craft had capsized, were some days since picked up by the s. s. Serendib two hours after she left Colombo.

IT is stated that arrangements are being made by the post-office authorities for the issue of money-orders in India payable in Ceylon, and vice versa.

FROM Messrs. Lloyd and Cheshire's Indian Tea Report we see that the amount of Indian tea imported to England last year was 17,378,000 lbs. as compared with 18,367,000 lbs. imported in 1873.

WE regret to hear that Admiral Cumming, whose ship, the Glasgow, is now at Madras, has been unwell. Formal preparations were made on Saturday for him to land, but he was prevented, we are told, by indisposition.

VERY stringent measures, we read, are to be adopted by the Madras Police during the next Mohorum Festival. No person is to be allowed to take a part in the feast without a special license from the Commissioner of Police.

THE Agra paper has heard that an accident had taken place on the Rajpootana State Railway, somewhere near Jeypore on Friday last, a material and another train, it seems, collided ; but our contemporary has heard no further particulars.

THE *Madras Standard* learns that Mr. Justice Holloway was asked by the Viceroy to sit with Sir Richard Couch as a member of the Baroda enquiry commission, but our contemporary is unable to say what reply the learned judge gave to the requisition of the Viceroy.

A STATEMENT published in the supplement to the last *Gazette of India* shows that the Indian salt revenue for this financial year, from the 1st of April to the 31st December, was Rs. 43,86,490 on 630,089 tons, being larger than in any of the four previous years for the same period.

CATTLE disease, the *Ceylon Times* says, continues to spread on the island. The disgraceful way in which the dead bullocks are allowed to lie by the side of the road, and the fact that portions of the diseased meat are carried away and actually eaten by the natives, speaks little, our contemporary thinks, for the likelihood of the disease being got under.

THE *Ceylon Times* says that a Moorman Priest, while performing ablutions at the Nilganga, near the mosque, one evening lately, was seized and carried away by an alligator. The brute which was killed next day, measured 11½ feet, and on being dissected there were found in his maw, the missing arm of the priest, a large quantity of buffaloe hoofs, some stones, a broken bottle, and several tortoiseshells.

MR. R. W. LODWICK, the Accountant General of Madras, while out with the hounds near St. Thomas' Mount on the morning of Saturday last, met with an accident which is likely to confine him to his bed for some time. It would appear that, while riding, his left leg struck against a tree, and a gash was caused beneath the knee cap. He was taken to the Garrison Hospital at St. Thomas' Mount, and the wound was there attended to.

THE *Bengal Times* says that private advices from Kachar state that the Lushais are out upon the war-path again this year. Report mentions, says a correspondent, that a couple of thousand have attacked the Manipur State. This may be an exaggeration, but "it is, I believe," says the letter, "a reliable fact that something is stirring, as Dr. Brown, the Political Agent at the Court of Manipur, while on a visit to Silcha, had to hasten back to his charge."

THE ship Kate Gregory is about loading at Kurrachee the material intended for the Indus Valley State Railway when the construction of that line was decided to be on the metre gauge. But in saying this the General has not touched what is bound up with this military question and is one of the worst national sores of India—our deliberate neglect to utilize the native gentry for our army, or, indeed, for any employment of trust. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* has not omitted to notice this recently. But the case was stated and fully argued in the earliest edition of "Indian Polity," in the chapter especially devoted to "Native Officers," the conclusion being to recommend "the advancement of distinguished native soldiers to a footing of professional equality with European officers, and the admission of natives of good family, otherwise qualified, at once to the commissioned ranks," so as to remove the reproach that all but the lowest walks of our administration are closed to the people of the country. "Such are the reforms," adds the author, "which those who share these views desire." It does not appear who did share them six years ago ; but it is satisfactory to see that they have now gained acceptance with *Times'* writers and ex-generals of Indian divisions.

THE Proprietors of the Calcutta *Statesman* offer an *amende* to their subscribers in announcing the non-arrival of Mr. Dawson, the editor that is to be. They are still in ignorance as to the cause of his detention, but have learnt by telegram that he cannot leave London before the end of March next. In the mean time, Mr. J. W. O'Sullivan who was editor of the Bombay Journal of the same name, some little time back, has undertaken the *ad interim* conduct of the Calcutta paper.

THERE was a great procession on Sunday evening last, a Poona paper tells us, when upwards of a thousand natives marched from the Poona City to Parbuttee Hill in order to sing *Shlokes* and offer prayers for Malharrao Gaekwar. There is a famous temple on the hill to the goddess Parbuttee, which is esteemed very sacred to the Hindoos. Probably, the writer suggests, our Hindoo friends had heard by telegram of the confession of Damodhur Punt, and thought that the Gaekwar required special efforts to be made in his behalf.

WE see in the *South African Mail* that a clergyman, the Rev. W. A. Robinson, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of five hundred pounds, and another man, named Arundal, a black-smith, to a fine of fifty pounds, or three months' imprisonment for writing and publishing libels on Lieutenant-Governor Southey in letters to Lord Kimberly and Lord Carnarvon. The Lieutenant-Governor exercised his prerogative, and granted a free pardon to the black-smith, who had been chiefly the tool of the other prisoner.

THE works on the Indus Valley State Railway have, a Kurrachee paper asserts, been completely stopped between Mooltan and Sukker for the present—Government withholding the necessary funds required for the completing of the line so far. Telegraphs had been established on the line, and at one time there was every prospect that the line would be soon opened, when this check comes ! Let us hope the check is but a temporary one, and that the labour of so many months past, of hand and brain, is not to be thrown away altogether. The Head Quarters of the Indus Valley State Railway will remain at Mooltan.

WE read in the *Madras Athenæum* that on Saturday afternoon, as the Hon'ble Mrs. Hobart, Miss Hobart, and Captain the Hon'ble H. S. O'Grady were on their way from Government House, Guindy, to the Davidson Street Chapel, where the first named lady had kindly consented to preside at the distribution of the prizes to the London Mission Caste Girls' Schools, the horses attached to the conveyance became unmanageable, and before freeing themselves from the carriage kicked in the fore part. None of the occupants happily suffered any harm. Captain O'Grady assisted the ladies from the broken conveyance, and led them, in rather a warm walk, to St. George's Cathedral, when a messenger was despatched for another vehicle.

A CORRESPONDENT at Chalisgaum sends us a few particulars about the death, recorded in yesterday's paper, of Mr. Leach, of the Bombay Civil Service. It appears that Mr. Leach had wounded a tiger, who made off into the jungle. Mr. Leach, accompanied by a sepoy, followed in pursuit, and, while they were advancing along a nullah, the tiger suddenly rushed out a little way in front. Mr. Leach and the sepoy both fired, the ball from the former killing the tiger ; but the sepoy, who was some paces in rear of his master, missed the tiger but shot Mr. Leach in the leg. At first, it was only a question whether the leg could be saved. The doctor decided that amputation was not necessary ; but, unhappily, mortification set in, and Mr. Leach died at Chalisgaum on the 31st ult.

THE *Indian Daily News* :—The Maharajah Holkar is to pay a "friendly" visit to His Excellency the Viceroy. We should be sorry if he had any other object. It is the case with all our visitors. They merely come to pay their respects—that's all. Sir Jung Bahadoor had no other object ; and yet the Nepal boundary question went shortly into commission. Sir Salar Jung paid merely a personal visit to Lord Northbrook rather than to the Viceroy even, so non-political was his object : yet it is now announced that the question of the Berars will have to be brought before Parliament, because they have not been settled here. Holkar, perhaps, comes to assure the Government that there is no need for the *Times* to alarm itself over the country. He merely comes to shake hands with the Viceroy, and to assure him that he has not the slightest intention of an nexing Bengal.

THE Secretary of State has replied to a letter of the Government of India, of the 19th September last, enclosing copy of a correspondence with the Madras Government relative to the proposal of the Madras Railway Company for the construction of a branch railway, on the five feet six inches gauge, from Bellary to the cotton producing districts about Gudduck. This proposal was strongly supported by the Madras Government, but the Government of India directed that no expectation should be held out to the Company that they would be employed in the construction of lines in the Southern Mahratta country, and that no new surveys in that province should be undertaken by them, a decision in which the Secretary of State expresses his concurrence. With reference to the correspondence with the Bombay Government, copy of which was also forwarded by the Supreme Government, relative to railway communication with Carwar and the Southern Mahratta country, the Secretary of State defers reply, pending receipt of a further despatch on the same subject.

THE custom, common enough in Africa, prevails also among the natives of Borneo, of burying the wives and attendants of a chief in the grave along with his body, but the immolation is not always willingly submitted to. A Java paper publishes a letter from Bandjermasin in Dutch Borneo, in which it is stated that a fugitive rebel chief, who is now very old, has given orders that, on his decease, his two youngest wives shall be killed in order to accompany him to the next world. "The two women," says the writer, "became aware of the fate awaiting them, and fled to our fort on the Teweh, where they put themselves under the protection of the commandant. The chief was furious on hearing this, and formed the plan of getting back the fugitive women, for which purpose he assembled around him the members of his family, his friends, and followers. He intended to make an attack on the said fort on the 21st November, but at the time the letter was forwarded nothing of the kind had happened. The Government steamer *Barito*, despatched with a reinforcement of 25 soldiers, besides a howitzer with artillerymen, had arrived at the fort.

THE *Cologne Gazette*, in a leading article on the British army, remarks that England has considerably declined from the elevated position she occupied at the beginning of the present century, owing partly to the rapid development of trade and industry in other countries, which has raised several of them to a stage of material prosperity almost equal to her own, but also to her "narrow, peddling policy, which readily dispenses with her influence and prestige in the world so long as business continues to be good." The real reason of this policy on the part of England, proceeds the writer, is to be found in a growing consciousness of her impotence. "With her thirty-two millions of inhabitants and her enormous wealth, England might still have kept herself on a level with the Powers of the Continent ; but her military organization is antiquated and lamentable. She yet retains the system of voluntary enlistment, which gives no reserves to the army in time of war, and under which so many men desert, that the Government is at its wit's end. . . . With her present army, so weak and so difficult to maintain up to its regulated strength, England would play a very subordinate part in a European war. If she does not wish to lose her place among cultivated nations, the first thing she must do is to enforce universal education ; the second, to introduce universal liability to military service."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* :—General McMurdo's letter to the *Times* is a valuable contribution to the question of the Indian army and its future, confirming without blindly following those from Calcutta, which has been the means of drawing present attention to it. Having returned from five years' command of sepoy regiments, he speaks with authority when he points out that both the British officers and the rank and file are better material for regiments than has been asserted, and that the really weak link is the native officer, who does the actual company duties, under the supervision of the European, but is not of a class different from those he commands, and obtains his post chiefly by length of service. The letter gives an amusing illustration of this, where a private sepoy, being on furlough, is heard giving orders angrily to the jemadar (or lieutenant) of his own company, who is on furlough also, but ploughing the land of the private. It is evident, is the comment added, that the native officer is taken from a wrong class and his promotion made on a weak principle.

BOMBAY.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday the 30th January, was 63 feet 4 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 64 feet 3 tenths.

AN INQUEST was held yesterday morning, at Boree Bunder, on the body of a Siddee which was found floating in the harbour. The evidence before the Jury was not sufficient to show how or by what means death was caused.

THE CALEDONIA BALL.—An error occurred in the advertisement, published in our columns, respecting the day upon which the above Ball is to take place. *Tuesday* was substituted for *Friday* the 12th of February and this fact we have been asked to notify in this manner.

A NEW POLICE DEPARTMENT AT BARODA.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* hears that, according to the recommendation of Colonel Phayre and Sir Lewis Pelly, a New Police Department is to be organised at Baroda, and that Mr. Souter is to be the head of it ; and further that Khan Bahadoor Akbar Ali and others of the Bombay Police will be appointed under him.

TAMARIND LANE.—Complaints are being made regarding the very filthy state of the sewers in this lane. It appears that the servants of the Municipality, who are in charge of the Sanitary arrangements there, are very neglectful of their duty, and the obnoxious smells are far from healthy. It would be well if some attention were paid to the cleanliness of this lane.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.—On Monday night there was a great change in the weather, which suddenly became several degrees warmer. Monday night was pleasantly cool only, and yesterday morning had none of the crispness of autumn about it which we have had lately. It is much more pleasant if it were not that it tells us of the approach of the hot season.—*Deccan Herald.*

APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT.—An application was made to the Senior Magistrate yesterday, by one Casiba Pirajee Nahawee, for a warrant against Rama Wittoba Nahawee, for having seduced his wife (with the abetment of his father, Pandoba Nahawee, against whom also a warrant was demanded), and having taken away ornaments, &c., to the value of Rs. 191. The trio are at present residing at a Shaum in Powood Teelah Poonalee, the applicant was told to go to Poona for a warrant.

A CURIOUS APPLICATION.—A Hindoo appeared before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, and presented a written application, stating that some of his property was missing which he wished to recover. He also said that he felt somewhat out of mind in consequence of this loss. His Worship looked at the application, and observing that it was addressed to the "Governor in Council" told the applicant that he had come to the wrong quarter, and directed him to go to His Excellency in Council, to whom the application was addressed.

AN ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—On Tuesday evening a Hindoo lad, about 12 years of age, was driving down Marine Street, seated on some bags of cotton in a bullock cart, when another empty cart came in collision with this vehicle, the shock throwing the boy off his seat. On falling he got right under the wheel of the advancing cart, which drove over him, the wheel going over his head. Death was caused in a few seconds, an inquest was held yesterday morning, the verdict returned being that death was caused by the accidental running over the deceased by a cart.

FIRE AT POONA.—A fire took place between Monday night and Tuesday morning, which burned down the hospital of the 1st Grenadiers. The wind was so high that pieces of burned *chupper* and charred wood were blown into the bazaar, and found next morning strewed through the streets. East Street, between the Methodist Hall and Ludha Ebraim's, was covered with black flakes from the fire. Had the houses in that neighbourhood been covered with *chupper* they must all have been burned down. The remains of the fire were still smouldering as we passed the ruins of the hospital yesterday morning at 6-30 A.M. The chupper was as dry as tinder and as ignitable.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE SPINNING MILLS SMOKE CASE.—This case came on before the Senior Magistrate of Police yesterday. Mr. Crawford appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Municipality, and Mr. Owen (of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen) for defendants Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, and 9. Mr. Fletcher, appeared for the 3rd defendant, Mr. Lynch for No. 4, Mr. Kumroodeen for No. 8 and Mr. Lee-Warner for No. 10. Mr. Pedder, C.S., Municipal Commissioner, was present. On behalf of his client Mr. Lee-Warner applied for an adjournment for two and a half months, which was objected to by Mr. Crawford. Mr. Owen, for defendants 5 and 6 (and 7) applied for an adjournment for one month, which Mr. Crawford agreed to. Mr. Kumroodeen stated that effective measures had been taken to prevent the nuisance in future, and elected to be fined if it could be proved that there was any nuisance. Messrs. Fletcher and Lynch also applied on behalf of their clients, for a month's adjournment which was granted. Mr. Owen applied for an adjournment of the case against Nos. 1, 2 and 9, which was objected to by Mr. Crawford. After some little discussion a postponement was granted until noon, on Wednesday the 10th instant. The cases against the other defendants will come on for bearing on Wednesday the 3rd proximo. The defendants in this case were the following :—

Manockjee Petit, Oriental, Bombay, and Alliance Spinning and Weaving Companies. Bombay Royal, Alexandra, New Great Eastern, Bombay United, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and Alb

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BARODA.

BARODA, 3RD FEBRUARY.

Damodhur Punt is examined some hours daily regarding his confession. The Gaekwar knows about the confession, but makes light of it, and protests his consciousness of innocence.

Rumours prevail in Camp that a Hindu broker of Bombay, suspected of possessing money of the Gaekwar's for the furtherance of certain objects, will be arrested.

To-morrow the officers in cantonments on invitations from the Residency will proceed a short distance into the country on a duck shooting expedition.

Everything very quiet.

The Gaekwar continues cheerful, the most startling information about His Highness, being, that he is lulled asleep nightly by a storyteller.

SIR RICHARD COUCH.—THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

CALCUTTA, 3RD FEBRUARY.

Sir Richard Couch leaves Calcutta on the 13th for Baroda.

The Legislative Council re-assembles on Tuesday next.

The Maharaja of Travancore arrived this morning and was received with the usual ceremonies.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT BHOPAL.

BHOPAL, THROUGH ETARSEE, 3RD FEB.

Her Highness the Princess Sultan Doald, only daughter of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, was married this day, February 1st, at 4 o'clock P.M., to the Nawab Ahmed Ally Khan, an Afghan noble. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the Political Agent, Mr. Barstow, the Assistant Political Agent, Mr. Dalrymple, and all the European visitors.

The bridegroom took a solemn oath during the ceremony that, in case he put away his wife, he would pay two crores of rupees.

The amount of the dowry is reported to be four crores.

Great rejoicings.

The whole ceremony was very solemn and imposing.

Thousands of rupees were distributed to the poor.

LORD NAPIER AT LAHORE—FALL OF RAIN IN THE PUNJAB.

LAHORE, 3RD FEBRUARY.

The Viceroy's orders have been issued for strengthening the Punjab Judicial Administration.

Lord Napier of Magdala arrived last evening, and is the guest of General Maclagan.

We have had our first rainfall to-day this winter.

THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION.

ALLAHABAD, 3RD FEBRUARY.

Abors haggling with Duffla Chief regarding compensation for the last captive purchased from him. Troops moved to Pakfis ready to penetrate further if necessary.

[REUTER'S INDIAN TELEGRAMS.]

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP OF BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, 3RD FEBRUARY.

The *Indian Mirror* announces that Sir Richard Temple resigns the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal next year, and that the Honourable Ashley Eden, at present Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, succeeds him.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Sir Henry Norman remains another year in Council.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

At yesterday's meeting of the Viceregal Council the Honourable B. H. Ellis moved for leave to introduce a Bill to secure the repayment of a loan by the Government of India to Sir Jamsetjee Jerjeebhoy. Mr. Ellis explained that the present Baronet had been compelled to make large payments on account of certain members of his family, and he himself being mixed up with speculative transactions in Bombay, in 1863-1864 he wished to borrow four lakhs of rupees on the security of Mazagon Castle, and a sum of money which had been invested by the first Baronet so as to realise £10,000 yearly. That, as this money and property had been made inalienable by Act XX. of 1860, there was need of legislative enactment, in the interests of the public, to make that property alienable. Such is the object of the present bill and it is proposed that the sum borrowed should be repaid in the course of seventeen years by instalments of Rs. 40,000 annually which would include interest at five per cent. Leave was granted accordingly.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROMOTIONS IN THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.

LONDON, 3RD FEB.

The following promotions in the Royal Engineers have been gazetted.

Lt. Colonel John Augustus Fuller, to be Colonel, vice Colonel John W. Playfair who retires on full pay.

Majors Clement Metcalfe Browne and John Hubbard White to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Captain Patrick Montgomerie and Henry Herbert Lee to be Majors.

Lieutenants Warren Wynne and Walter St. Geo. Burke to be Captains.

The Troopship Malabar has passed through the Suez Canal outward bound.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE ALFONSISTS AND CARLISTS.

It is reported from Santander that a battle was fought yesterday between the Alfonsist and Carlist forces at Oliga, resulting in the defeat of the latter. Pampeluna has been relieved and the troops are advancing victoriously.

PARIS, 2ND FEBRUARY

The national assembly has voted the President of the Republic, the right of dissolution with the concurrence of the Senate.

LONDON, 2ND FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollerah 5¾.

The Manchester Market has been very dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 7s. 8d.

8¼ lbs. do. ..... 8s. 6d.

40s Mule Twist ..... 1s.

3 per cent. Consols for account 92¾

5 do. French Rente 1872 ..... 106½

Bar Silver 57½

The Market rate of discount is 3 per cent.

The sum of £618,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

Departure for Bombay, via Suez Canal—Madeleine Wycliffe.

THE CASE OF THE "SAGAMORE."

MESSRS. CHALK AND TURNER have received an official letter from Mr. Gonne, Secretary to Government, informing them, with reference to White's complaint against the Captain of the American ship Sagamore, that the Consul of the United States, has been addressed by Government in view to an enquiry being made into the matter complained of.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday, there were present:—C. Currey, Esq., Chairman; Dr. Blaney; Dr. Cook; Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.; Dr. Hewlett; the Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay; J. M. Maclean, Esq.; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.; the Hon'ble Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlick; Rugonath Narayen Khote, Esq. The Municipal Commissioner was also present.

The first business before the meeting was a memo. from the Municipal Commissioner as to the financial position of the Corporation and the amount available for new works during the present year.

The Chairman said he might mention that just before the last meeting of the Corporation the Municipal Commissioner had put before them a statement of accounts which showed that owing to certain savings in expenditure and excess in income beyond the original estimate, and also owing to certain works to be undertaken in 1874 having stood over for 1875, there was a much larger balance available for new works than had been expected. The Town Council had now to consider on what works the balance should be expended.

The Municipal Commissioner then read the following letter addressed by him to the Secretary of the Town Council:—

From the Municipal Commissioner to Secretary Town Council,

SIR,—With reference to my speech delivered in the Corporation meeting of 28th ultimo on the subject of new works, the Chairman has asked me to explain why the opening cash balance for 1875, estimated when the budget was passed to amount to Rs. 2,50,000 only, has turned out to be Rs. 4,30,000.

A reference to pp. 4 5 of the Budget for 1875 will show that taking the figures given by Mr. Thorburn in his financial report of 28th July 1874 I estimated the closing balance at Rs. 3,64,000. From this sum, however, I made a deduction of Rs.1,14,000 partly to allow for a deficiency in the estimated yield of Rates and Town duties for the year 1874 then thought possible but chiefly on account of expenditure on new works which it was anticipated would be sanctioned before the end of the year. These works were in particular the Mazagon Market and the works for the amelioration of the Carnac Bunder Nuisance.

It turned out, however, that these new works were not sanctioned before the end of the year, and that the collections of rates and Town Duties recovered themselves and slightly exceeded the estimate. Hence the deduction of Rs. 1,14,000 proved unnecessary.

And the further excess of Rs. 66,000 is thus accounted for.

Rs. 22,000 excess of receipts beyond Mr. Thorburn's estimate, chiefly caused by larger sales of stores.

Rs. 29,000 excess savings on general expenditure beyond Mr. Thorburn's estimate.

Rs. 15,000 for water-mains, ordered in 1874, and not paid for before the end of the year but taken as paid for in Mr. Thorburn's estimate.

W. G. PEDDER.

The Municipal Commissioner also read the following remarks made by him at the last meeting of the corporation:—

The Municipal Commissioner said that he would make a brief financial statement with reference to the new works proposed. In the budget for 1875 the opening cash balance was estimated at Rs. 2,50,000. It really turned out to be Rs. 4,30 000 and the reasons of the difference were briefly that the revenue of 1874 was somewhat better than the ordinary and the ordinary expenditure for 1874 was somewhat less than the estimate. Several new works which it was proposed to construct in 1874, were not constructed and so here works were begun in 1874, but were paid for in 1875. The estimated income for 1875, exclusive of cash balance, is Rs. 30,50,000 and the estimated ordinary expenditure, exclusive of new works, Rs. 30,45,000. But the small apparent deficit of Rs. 15 000 is sure to be more than covered by miscellaneous saving on the estimated ordinary expenditure. According to the Act a closing cash balance for 1875 of Rs. 150,000 must be provided for. This cash balance was of course intended to be a reserve to meet unforeseen contingencies. The current expenses on the Tulsee works should be provided for from it, the amount being replaced from the Water Works loan by the end of the year. Deducting this sum, the closing cash balance was Rs. 2,80 000. And it was proposed to dispose of this sum as follows:—

—First there were liabilities incurred in 1874, but not yet liquidated on new works sanctioned by the Corporation, and begun in 1874 but not yet completed and paid for. This head contained the following items:—

Bill for repairs, &c., not yet paid	Rs. 21,000
Health Officer's instruments	3,000
New supply of water-pipes from	12,000
Latrines, &c.	8,000
Extension of water-supply to Mahim, Falkland Road, &c.	10,000
	Rs. 50 000

Deducting this amount, they had a sum of Rs. 2,25,500 available for new works during the current year. And from this sum the Chairman of the Town Council was going to ask them to vote that day the following sums:—

Extension of lighting	Rs. 12,000
Mazagon Markets	32,500
Completion of Delisle Road	8,500
Water-supply to public urinals	1,500
Widening the approach to Grant Road Station	4,800
New supply of drains	11,000
Experimental machine for the desiccation of night-soil	15,000
Proposed alteration of the Carnac Bunder night-soil depot	45,800
Not that day asked for, but to be reserved for maintenance, &c., of the new works at Carnac Bunder for six months of 1875	6,000
Total	Rs.1,43,100

There thus remained a sum of Rs. 82,100 available for additional new works beyond those that day voted for. He (Mr. Pedder) had prepared a rough list of new works, all very much wanted, amounting to about 2½ lakhs. He would shortly submit this list to the Town Council, and ask them to decide which of these works, to the amount of Rs. 82,000, should be begun in this year; and he hoped that a special meeting of the Corporation would be called in the course of next month to vote these works."

The Chairman proposed that the Municipal Commissioner should circulate a list of the new works proposed among the members of the Council, putting them in order according to their importance, as there would be several matters requiring consideration.

The Municipal Commissioner said, the first of these items was that of the new burial ground. He thought the Council would remember that this was a very important matter, and also what had already taken place with reference to obtaining new ground. It would be remembered that the late Hon'ble Mr. Ogilvy Wauchope on behalf of the Council, had entered into negotiations for the purchase of a very favourable site on the flats, and that it had been arranged that the municipality should obtain possession of it at six annas a square yard. These negotiations fell through, and since then he (Mr. Pedder) had resumed the negotiations but was sorry to say that certain gentlemen, among whom was Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, had raised great objections to the site on sanitary grounds. The matter had been referred by Government to him (Mr. Pedder) for report, and he had endeavoured to show that the fears of Sir Cowasjee and the other gentlemen were quite baseless, and that no evil result to health need be anticipated. The officers of Government in the Educational Department had also reported on the matter to the same effect. In the meantime, however, the lands had passed into the hands of Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, and he on a certain day wrote to Mr. Ravenscroft, acting Commissioner, offering to sell the land at six annas per square yard, provided an answer was sent to him within 24 hours. Mr. Ravenscroft not being disposed to deal with the matter in so summary a way, Mr. Dhurumsey declined to carry out the bargain. Lately he (Mr. Pedder) had again been in personal communication with Mr. Dhurumsey who refused to part with the ground otherwise than by exchange. He had with him the Freelands estate, which was a very much more valuable site, or else pay him Rs. 1 per square yard. To neither of these propositions would he (Mr. Pedder) agree. In no case did he think the municipality should give more than 8 annas per square yard for Mr. Dhurumsey's land, especially as there were one or two other sites that might be made available. One of these was a piece of ground lying along the line of the Baroda Railway, which Mr. Walton thought could be filled in at about 6 annas per square yard. This site possessed the advantage of lying a good deal further to the north-west of the Elphinstone College than Mr. Dhurumsey's land. If the ground was filled into the full depth of four feet it would probably cost Rs. 2 per square yard, but in the case of this land, deep filling would not be required. If the Council concurred with him (Mr. Pedder) as to the desirability of securing this piece of ground near the Baroda Railway he would address Government with a view to the Municipality being placed in possession of it, and it might be arranged to provide a certain sum say Rs. 25,000 per annum, for the cost of gradually filling in the ground. In conclusion Mr. Pedder said he must again repeat what he had already said several times before, that this question of an additional burial ground was really a most important one, and it was impossible that the present Hindoo burying ground on the Clarke Road, which was only an old cemetery re-opened, could continue to be used much longer.

Mr. Rugonath Narayen Khote suggested that this great difficulty of providing additional accommodation for burying grounds for Hindoos might be overcome by the Municipality undertaking to provide instead of burying accommodation the means of cremation for the indigent classes for whom at present they provided burying grounds.

Dr. Hewlett said that there were castes who objected to burning. The annual reports would show that the number of bodies buried was far in excess of those burned, and this was owing to the poverty of the friends of the deceased.

It was finally understood that the Municipal Commissioner should proceed further in the matter, and that Mr. Rugonath would afford any assistance in his power.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the next new work was the Arthur Road, which would cost Rs. 20,000. This road would be of great use to all classes.

The Municipal Commissioner then read through the following list of proposed works, and it was resolved that the list together with the Municipal Commissioner's recommendations thereon should be printed and circulated and taken into consideration in a fortnight's time.

Milch Cattle stable	Rs. 25,000
New Mazagon road to join Frere road	12,000
Pucka new Chalis at Bandora Slaughter Houses (urgent)	41,000
New iron stalls in Markets (urgent)	9,500
Dhobee Ghats, say	20,000
New Bungalow for the Cattle pound	7,000
Completion of well, etc. at Victoria Gardens	4,000
New 2 ad near Mazagon half the cost of this road Government might pay	15,000
Wall round stores at Freeland's estate	80
Footway at Parell	4,000
Repairs to Malabar Hill sea road and walls (urgent)	21,000
Surface drainage near Jugonath Sunkersett's house	3,500
Do. do. at Byculla	5,000
Coalshed at pumping station	5,000
Workshop Bungalow	20,000
Bull stables at Kamatepoora, pucka estimate was Rs. 18,000	5,000
Tobacco office	3,000
Latrines and Urinals	20,000
Repairs to roof of Arthur Crawford Markets	not estimated
Surface drains generally	do.
Pipe sewerage of Malabar Hill	do.
	Rs. 208,000

The next business on the list was a copy of a letter from the Municipal Commissioner to the Chief Secretary to Government on the subject of recent proposals of the Chamber of Commerce seriously affecting the municipal revenue. The letter which was a very long one will be found in the accompanying supplement to this paper.

Mr Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy requested the Chairman's permission to say a few words with regard to the Commissioner's letter to Government about the Chamber's proposal.

Mr. Nanabhoy said—It appears to me that we are much indebted to Mr. Pedder for the able way in which he has laid before Government the claims of the Municipality to be heard in opposition to the proposals of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The real meaning of the Chamber's proposal is best expressed in the 18th para of Mr. Pedder's letter, where, as he justly remarks, the proposal for transferring the Municipal revenue from Tobacco and Liquor to the Imperial Treasury means, "the buying something you want with money that belongs to me or one else." As I cannot doubt that our claims when so properly and forcibly urged by an experienced and trusted officer of government will secure for the city all the consideration they are justly entitled to at the hands of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, I shall content myself as an individual Member of this Council by expressing myself deeply obliged to Mr. Pedder for the very great trouble he has taken on behalf of the Corporation. I do not think the facts of the case could have been better stated and I feel sure that the suggestions made in the letter for removing any possible cause of complaint regarding the levy of Town Duties will receive the attention that is due to them. But while approving generally the tenor of Mr. Pedder's arguments, I think I must be permitted to mention here my own opinion about the duty on grain. It has been said, and with some reason, that considering how much the rich and the middle classes do for the labourer in the way of giving him a free supply of pure water, well lighted roads and security for his life, he must not demur to give a slight return for all these advantages and that he enjoys equally with the rich and middle classes by a small contribution to the Municipal expenditure in the shape of the Town Duty on the grain he consumes, but notwithstanding I have all along been of opinion that grain being one of the primary necessaries of life and the only food of the poor, especially in India, it should be exempt from taxation in any form whatever. I am glad to see, however, from the 13th para of the Commissioner's letter that the present Municipal duty on grain is so small as to be almost inappreciable. Mr. Pedder shows that the sum paid for the duty on grain by a coolie for himself, wife and two children amounts to some 10 annas a year or about 2½ annas per head. This is indeed a consolation, but I do not propose to go into the details of the question as I quite concur with the observation of Mr. Maclean at our last Meeting that it is undesirable to re-open unnecessarily the question of our local taxation for the present or until the same comes before this Council in due form.

Mr. Maclean said that the only objection he should feel inclined to take to Mr. Pedder's letter was that he had been tempted to re-open the question of town duties against house tax which he thought had hardly been opened by the Chamber of Commerce. If they were to go into that discussion he thought there was a good deal to be said which Mr. Pedder had not urged, and in his opinion town duties pressed more heavily than house tax on the poor in general.

If they were going into the matter again he should be very glad to enter into it and to endeavour to show that a house tax was preferable to the town duties.

The Chairman said he thought that the Town Council did not do it now they would soon have to express some opinion on the question of refunds They must remember that the Municipal Act came into force in June 1873 and would expire in June 1878, so before long the question of a new Municipal Act would have to be taken up by Government. He himself from his general knowledge of the town duty question was very much inclined to support Mr. Pedder's proposal in the letter. Of course, however, it was their duty to take care that the town duties were not made transit duties.

The Municipal Commissioner said he was quite aware that the town duties had to be, and were, both sides of the question, and it was not for the purpose of raising the question that he had written as he had done, but merely because he did not think the letter of the Chamber of Commerce containing such statements as it did should be allowed to go by default. With regard to the question of tobacco duty he had written as he did because he thought it was well to put on record exactly what the facts of the case were, so that if the question arose hereafter, as it very likely would, the Council might have the facts at its finger ends. But the real point he wished to raise now was with regard to the relaxation of the restrictions upon the refunds of town duties. One strong objection to town duties was that they might operate as transit duties and did do so, but here in Bombay owing to their peculiar circumstances he thought they might fairly claim exemption for their town duties from that reproach, and it was only necessary that no facilities should be given for trouble possible should be offered in the way of the recovery of refunds; what he proposed to do was that upon the mere production of the certificate of exportation in cases where it was known that the goods had not been produced or smuggled in, Bombay refunds should be recoverable. He was quite prepared to propose that the Act should be modified. With regard to ghee, however, he did not think that the restrictions should be lessened; but the cases of metals and timbers their duties might really become transit duties more than town duties because both were manufactured into articles here, and were then re-exported after the metal and wood had paid town duties to them. If necessary the articles might be struck out of the schedule altogether. But then it would be necessary to make up the loss by a tax upon some other article which would fall entirely upon the consumer in Bombay, such as firewood. In conclusion he would say that he would like the Council to decide whether they would like to go into the question of refunds at once, on to defer it.

It was finally resolved that the Municipal Commissioner's letter should be circulated among the members of the Chamber of Commerce, and placed at the disposal of the press, and that discussion on the subject should be deferred for a fortnight, when the question of refunds would be specially brought before the Council.

Recorded—Government Resolution No. 238 General Department, dated 26th ultimo approving of the measures now proposed to be taken for mitigating the nuisance of the Carnac Bunder night-soil depot and outfall. Sanction was granted to the removal back of Kaib Hajee Beg Mahomed's house in Nagdevee Street.

The Municipal Commissioner exclaimed that this was another instance in which a man had rebuilt the whole house part of which house without permission in order to evade the set back.

The next business was a memo from the Municipal Commissioner regarding the lease of the Mazagon Police Office.

After a little discussion it was resolved that the premises should be taken on a lease of three years at Rs. 360 a month.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

THE CAMATEEPOORA MURDER.

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the above case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green and the following.

SPECIAL JURY.

T. B. Kirkham, Esq.	W. Fraser, Esq.
J. Munro, Esq.	W. G. Hall, Esq.
C. E. Mitchell, Esq.	Heerjeebhoy H. Shroff, Esq.
J. L. Madden, Esq.	Nusserwanji Chandabhoy, Esq.
J. Kingsmill, Esq.	Damodar Heerjee, Esq.
J. Gordon, Esq.	Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee, Esq.

Dhaku Govind was arraigned for the murder of Pandoo Raghowba, a boy about six years of age, by administering to him white arsenic in country sweetmeat; for voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of poison; and for administering poison, knowing it to be likely that it would cause hurt to Pandoo Raghowba. The Advocate General, with Mr. Branson, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Hart defended the prisoner.

The Advocate General briefly stated the facts of the case. The prisoner was charged with the murder of Pandoo Raghowba, a little boy about six years of age. The father of the child, who unquestionably met his death by poison, was a police constable, in whose service prisoner had been for about three years for taking care of the child. About eight months ago he was dismissed, and was told not to go to prosecutor's house again. He seemed, however, to have insisted on going there, especially during the absence of the child's father from home. On the day in question, prisoner was twice seen near Raghowba's house. He was told to go away when he passed his (Raghowba's) house and went and sat in the veranda of one Balloo Mahadoo, where the deceased child and Balloo's were at play. Prisoner then gave a sweetmeat cake to Balloo's boy and three other cakes to the deceased Pandoo. Shortly after, the latter began to vomit and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where the remedies usual in cases of poisoning were used, and the boy's parents took him home. The symptoms recurred some hours after, and Pandoo was again taken to the hospital, where he died the same night. It would be proved by the medical evidence in the case that Pandoo's death was caused by some irritant poison. It would be proved that some days previous to the murder, the prisoner obtained some white arsenic from a goldsmith; that on his house being searched two packets containing arsenic were found in his room, and that traces of arsenic were discovered in his coat pocket. Now the fact being proved that the boy died of poison, and that the prisoner administered it, the next question for the jury to consider was, with what motive was it administered to the child? It would probably be urged that prisoner had considerable affection for the child, as no doubt he had; but the irritation he might feel against the father for having dismissed him, and for having prevented him from seeing the child and playing with it, would be deemed a sufficient reason why he should touch the father in the tenderest part. It would be proved that the sweetmeat cake given to Balloo's child was perfectly innocuous. It would be difficult to imagine it as possible that all the three cakes given to the deceased child were accidentally poisoned, and that the one given to the other child was accidentally innocuous. It would further be proved that all the sweetmeat in the sweetmeat-seller's tray was examined but that there was no trace of poison in any portion of it.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Raghowba Canoojee said—I am a policeman and live at Camateepoora. I know the prisoner, who was about three years in my service. I dismissed him about six or eight months ago, because an armlet worn by my deceased son Pandoo was lost. I told prisoner the reason why I dismissed him. Since he dismissed, prisoner used to come to the chawl where I live. I remember his coming there one evening about three months ago at half-past 5 p.m. He was sitting on the steps of my veranda. I told him not to come near my house. He got up and went towards a room in the chawl where one Balloo Mahadoo lived. I had a son named Pandoo, about six years of age, since deceased, who was playing in the passage between the two chawls. About fifteen minutes after the prisoner went towards Balloo Mahadoo's room, I saw my son with something white in his hand. He was at some distance from me. He showed me the thing in his hand and went in the direction of Ballo Mahadoo's room. About the same time prisoner came from the direction of Balloo's room and went away from the chawl. He passed close by me without saying any thing to me. In a few minutes afterwards, my son came to me. His face was very much pale, and his mouth was full of saliva. He did not speak, but vomited. I spoke to Balloo Mahadoo, and in consequence of what he told me, I went in search of the prisoner to his house at Tardeo. I went up just as prisoner was stooping down to enter his house. I brought him back to the chawl, and then asked him what he had given to my child to eat. He said "I gave him *revrees*," that is small sweetmeat cakes. My son was at that time almost insensible. I sent for a police sepoy, by whom prisoner was taken into custody. I took my son to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he was treated. I then took my son to Mr. Superintendent Bailey, and by his order took him back to the hospital where he died the same night. Before the prisoner came to the chawl that day, my son was in very good health.

To Mr. Hart—The child was very fond of the prisoner, and the prisoner of the child.

Balloo Mahadoo said—I live in the same chawl as the last witness. I know prisoner, who was in Raghouba's employ for two years. Since he was dismissed by Raghouba he used sometimes to come to the chawl. I only saw him when I was at home. About half-past 5 p.m. on the 26th November last, prisoner came near my room. I have a son about ten months old. Raghouba's son, Pandoo, was playing in front of my room near where his father was sitting. Prisoner came and sat on the veranda in front of my room. He gave my child one "revree," which the child took into his mouth. I dare say he ate a portion of it. The "revree" was in the prisoner's hand. I did not notice whence he took it from. Prisoner then said he had given the child Pandoo for two years and now when I call the rascal, he wont come to me." Prisoner then called Pandoo, and when he came, he gave the child three "revrees." I did not see whence prisoner took them out. Pandoo showed the "revrees" to his father, who was sitting in front of his own room, and then returned to my room. I saw the child eating the "revrees." Prisoner left immediately after giving the "revrees" to Pandoo, that is after Pandoo had shown them to his father. Prisoner is not related to Raghowba, but Pandoo used to call him "mama" (maternal uncle) out of affection. When Pandoo showed the "revrees" to his father, the latter said "eat them." Prisoner left about that time. Pandoo ate two "revrees," and when I saw him eating the third, he began vomiting. I took Pandoo to his father, who went and fetched the prisoner back. The boy was taken to the hospital. My child did not get ill at all.

To Mr. Hart—Prisoner used to come to the chawl at intervals of eight or ten days, and never slept in Raghowba's room. Often when prisoner came, the child's mother was at the mill. His father was sometimes at home, and was away at other times. The child was always at home.

To the Advocate General—There was a dispute between Raghowba and the prisoner since the latter was dismissed.

Jallumsing Boodoosing said—I am a hawker of sweetmeats. I remember selling some sweetmeat to prisoner about two months and a half ago at the Tardeo dhurmsalla. I sold him four "revrees" for a pie. It was about 5 P.M. The same evening I saw the prisoner in custody, and I gave up all the sweetmeat in my tray to a policeman.

Tookaram Goonajee, a policeman, remembered being called to Raghowba's room on the 26th November last. Raghowba said prisoner had given his son something to eat. The boy was vomiting. He took me from side to side of the Camateepoora chowkey, and thence took the boy to the Jamsetjee Hospital. About 10 p.m., the boy's parents took him away. The same night on searching prisoner's box I saw a packet containing a white powder and a white piece of something. Prisoner took the packet out of the box and chucked it into a corner.

Dr. Joseph Anderson, House Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Hospital, remembered seeing the boy Pandoo about half-past 7 p. m. on the 26th November last. The symptoms were those of irritant poisoning. The usual remedies were applied, and the boy rallied considerably. His parents insisted on taking him away and did take him at 9 p.m. Finding fastened the doors and windows of his bungalow, he went out about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th December last. On his return home the same evening with two friends, he found a window open. On entering his room he raised a suspicion in his mind that all was not right. A few minutes before while a few paces from the Bungalow, he and his friends had noticed two European soldiers coming out of the bungalow. On entering his room he missed his pocket-book from a table and found all his magical apparatus and every thing else topsyturvy. One of prosecutor's friends: on the loss being discovered, ran down into the street looking out for the soldiers, but could not find them. A report was made to Mr. Thomas, Constable of Police, who went out looking for the soldiers. He saw five soldiers in Cursetjee Sooklejee street coming in the direction of the prosecutor's bungalow, and one passing in the opposite direction. Having had a suspicion in his mind, Mr. Thomas went up to the solitary soldier, and while casually questioning him, noticed a pocket-book bulging out of the soldier's waist-coat pocket. It was the prosecutor's pocket-book, which was at once recognised; but the notes and gold mohurs were gone. In the trowser's pocket of the man was found a match-box, a ribbon, and some coins, which were also identified.

The prisoner, in his defence, very strongly urged one point upon the attention of the jury; and it was this—If he saw two strangers coming out of his or his friend's house, which he knew was locked up, his first step would be to arrest the men and detain them only until he could ascertain that all was right. How was it then, he asked, that if prosecutor and his friends saw him coming out of their bungalow, that they took not the least notice of him? His explanation of this was that he found the pocket-book on the road, picked it up, and put it into his pocket. If he was a thief, he would not have remained in the street so very near the prosecutor's bungalow. The pocket-book contained only the papers, and nothing valuable was found in it.

The prisoner called some witnesses, the evidence of two of whom showed that he was only away from their company about five minutes. His Lordship in charging the jury remarked it might be that some one else committed the theft, abstracted the valuable property from the pocket-book, and threw away the rest. The jury without retiring returned a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was discharged.

THEFT BY A EUROPEAN SOLDIER.

THE following case was heard yesterday afternoon at the Criminal Sessions before Mr. Justice Green and a common jury:—

Henry Ballard, a soldier belonging to the 2nd Queen's Royals, was charged with the theft of two currency notes for Rs. 100 each, 40 gold mohurs a passport, and certain other articles, the property of Dr. Anania Ferrari, an Italian professor and "magician." Prosecutor lives in a house on the New Forest road, and finding fastened the doors and windows of his bungalow, he went out about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th December last. On his return home the same evening with two friends, he found a window open. On entering his room he raised a suspicion in his mind that all was not right. A few minutes before while a few paces from the Bungalow, he and his friends had noticed two European soldiers coming out of the bungalow. On entering his room he missed his pocket-book from a table and found all his magical apparatus and every thing else topsyturvy. One of prosecutor's friends: on the loss being discovered, ran down into the street looking out for the soldiers, but could not find them. A report was made to Mr. Thomas, Constable of Police, who went out looking for the soldiers. He saw five soldiers in Cursetjee Sooklejee street coming in the direction of the prosecutor's bungalow, and one passing in the opposite direction. Having had a suspicion in his mind, Mr. Thomas went up to the solitary soldier, and while casually questioning him, noticed a pocket-book bulging out of the soldier's waist-coat pocket. It was the prosecutor's pocket-book, which was at once recognised; but the notes and gold mohurs were gone. In the trowser's pocket of the man was found a match-box, a ribbon, and some coins, which were also identified.

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THE APOLLO BUNDER FORGERY CASE.

THE further hearing of this case was resumed, at noon yesterday, in the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee. Mr. Prescott appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Payne for the defence.

The cross-examination of Mr. Smith was resumed by Mr. Payne.

No change was made in the arrangements for the management of the Bunder between June and December 1874 *i. e.* after the date of my signing the document marked Exhibit No. 5. From the time I signed this document I sent all monies connected with the business to Mr Macfarlane through Mr Randall. Sometimes I paid a bill. It was not proposed in December 1874 that I should make over the lease to Mr Randall, but that I should make it over to Mr. Randall and Mr LeGeyt. In December 1874 I made an application to the Port Trustees for such a transfer at the desire of Mr Macfarlane. (Document showed.) In the first answer which I received from the Trustees they declined to grant the application *i. e.* to transfer to Mr Randall and Mr LeGeyt. In the second letter dated 1st December 1874 they agreed to transfer the lease to Mr Randall alone. The document now shown me is the identical one. It is not true that Mr. Macfarlane told me to apply for a transfer because I could not properly attend to the business. My inability to attend to the business had nothing to do with the aforesaid application. (His Worship here remarked that Mr. Smith after giving an answer always wished to qualify or modify it.) In my application for the transfer I stated my inability to attend business as my reason for the request for a transfer. I did not go to Surat immediately before the application for my ill health.

Mr. Macfarlane told me to go as I was pressed by my creditors. My going to Surat had nothing to do with my ill health. I was at that time suffering from pain on account of my dislocated shoulder. I am not yet quite cured of it. For some time I objected to the transfer of the lease to Mr. Randall. I thought I was being taken advantage of in being desired to apply for the lease. I considered myself a much injured man. I was not annoyed at that time at Mr. Randall being put in my place, but afterwards I considered that he had acted deceitfully towards me, and that Mr. Macfarlane had acted as he had done on Mr. Randall's advice. I expressed myself to this effect to Mr Randall, about the latter end of November or at the beginning of December. I remember signing an assignment at the Registrar's office, in the presence of Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Manson, and Mr. Randall. I then turned round and said to Mr. Randall, "You and Mr. Macfarlane have turned me out of house and home."

A few days after I saw defendant at the Bunder, but did not demand a thousand rupees from him. I did not speak to Mr. Randall if I declined to speak to him. This is not correct, I did speak to the defendant at the Bunder two or three days after I signed the assignment document. I did not on this occasion ask him for any money, but I said that it was enough to drive a man to destruction, turning me out, and that it would be worse than the DeGa case. I recollect signing the whole of these 6 promissory notes (four additional) on the same day. This was a day or two before I went to Broach, which was on the 27th Oct. These notes were not given by me in exchange for others which had been passed on my behalf by the defendant. I shall not swear that they were not. My impression is that they were passed for goods bought from Messrs. Muir and Co. I did not notice at the time I signed the notes that they were ante-dated. (The notes are for Rs. 9,150). I noticed the amount of each bill that I signed. Some of these were for monies advanced by Mr. Macfarlane to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., some on account of advances from Macfarlane, and some for interest. The notes for Rs. twenty-five were for my belief, was for interest. I have no recollection whatever as to what these notes were actually passed for. I do not recollect that any reason was given why the notes were ante-dated. (There were seven notes and not six). I do not recollect the number of occasions I signed any or two before I left for Broach, but I signed all sent to me for the purpose by Mr. Macfarlane. I think I have signed some notes besides those which I did jointly with Mr. Crawford, I mean notes in favour of Mr. Macfarlane. I did not know that Mr. Macfarlane held notes in October, signed by Mr. Randall, W. Smith, or W. Smith, pp Randall. I have never seen Mr. Randall's own signature to any document except on a promissory note which he passed jointly with Mr. Crawford. I identify the writing on exhibit A as Mr. Randall's. I was in a state of anxiety about the embarrassments of the business in 1874. My mind was upset to a certain degree. I did not interfere in cash transactions, and the cash was made up by Mr. Randall every morning in my presence. I was in the habit of taking small amounts from the till and replacing them afterwards. Such amounts never exceeded in the aggregate Rs. 30. If I had occasion to draw larger amounts they were properly debited to me in the accounts. The order with references to the transactions with Nicol & Co., referred to in my information, was received by me. I personally attended to the supply of the goods. This supply was made on the 21st Oct. 1874. I did not cause an entry of this supply to be made in the accounts, they were estables and came under cash transactions, (Mr. Payne observed that there were drinkables, such as a dozen of Hahaw's Brandy!) I expected to be paid shortly afterwards. I discovered about the latter end of November that Messrs. Nicol and Co. had been paid. (This was not an answer to the question which was "How many days after did you discover that you had *not* been paid?") I always believed that the money had been paid. I was never under the impression that Messrs. Nicol and Co. had not paid for the supplies. I did not ask Mr. Randall about this because I was away. It was a few days before I made over the business to Mr. Randall that I found that the money had not been entered in the cash account. It was a few days before the 1st December that I discovered the money had not been paid. I then went to Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s and ascertained that the money had actually been paid on the 24th October. I then again examined the cash book and satisfied myself that the money had not been entered. I do not think I spoke to either Mr. Macfarlane or Mr. Randall. In the course of this examination I found out an item of cash advanced. I discovered also Dunjeebhoy's transaction. Before I discovered that the money received from Nicol and Co. had not been accounted for, I called on Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE "INDU PRAKASH" HARDLY PRETENDS TO BE LOYAL.

THIS was the text upon which our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* preached his morning sermon of fraud and violence on last Wednesday in full faith that his *ex-cathedra* declaration would be received as Gospel truth. The charge however is easily made, but not as easily maintained. The *Indu-Prakash* never pretended to be loyal after a sort which finds favour with the rampant Englishism of its self-constituted censors, who wish the Native Press to play the second fiddle to their bullying tunes, and are supremely delighted when loyalty bows its head low in the dust, or apes English fashions, and is ashamed of one's own country and of his Indian nationality, and deems them both to perdition. The *Indu-Prakash* pleads guilty to the charge of being not loyal after this sort. There is another genus of loyalty which pampers the senses, chuckles over its money bags, is dazzled by the external glitter of the white-wash of civilization, prides, in its unrelieved helplessness and dependence upon the foreigner, and, in its blind round of beastly gratifications, forgets or loses the sense of a higher existence, and is frightened out of its wits at the suggestion that national life has a higher purpose to fulfil than to be fattened like so many geese cackling to be slaughtered first for the master's table. The *Indu-Prakash* pleads guilty to the charge of not being loyal after this sort. The *Indu-Prakash* is loyal, is law-abiding, loyal in the highest and most constitutional sense, loyal after a sort which the poet dreamed when he bade "Justice be done even though the heavens should fall in crash over us." The real traitors and sedition-mongers are those who, like the writers in the columns of our well-meaning contemporary, seek to stir up a war of races, and to sow the seeds of another mutiny by alienating the princes and the people from their confidence in the protection and good faith of the sovereign power. The *Indu-Prakash* writes with the halter round its neck, and cannot afford to be disloyal, while it pays handsomely to the *Bombay Gazette* to flatter the worst instincts of his aggressive race. The law and the constitution recognize the Native Princes as a permanent and most important and in fact the First Estate of the Empire, and Her Majesty's word has been pledged at a most solemn crisis of our history to maintain them in the honour and integrity of the position assigned to them by treaties and alliances. To borrow an illustration from modern European history, Emperor William as King of Prussia can, if so inclined override all the smaller states of the Germanic Confederation, but nobody would maintain that his vast powers can be legitimately be used for such a purpose. Those therefore who incite the British rulers in India because they are for the time the strongest power in this country, to extinguish under one pretence or another the Native State are the real sedition-mongers and rebels against the constitution of British India, and because we raise our humble voice in protest against this crusade of fraud and violence, we are charged with being disloyal. We spurn the charge in contempt, and hurl it with ten-fold more truth against our censor, for the cap fits him most admirably. So much by way of personal explanation.

To come to Baroda politics, there has been nothing stirring during the last week. It is a great comfort to find that the issues of the mutiny, and the ordeal of fire through which the Empire passed unscathed on that occasion, have not been yet forgotten in high quarters. Sir Lewis Pelly found it necessary at the last Durbar of the Bankers to reply to the papers which have raised the outcry for annexation, that "the Government of India will hold fast to their gracious assurance of the Proclamation, and not only will not annex, but will take care to return Baroda as soon as practicable into the hands of a Native administration" which we take to be something like that of Sir Salar Jung at Hyderabad. This assurance has had the best possible effect. The great Chiefs of Central India have already expressed their satisfaction to the Residents at their Courts, and in all the great towns of Maharashtra, which has taken the lead in this matter, the civil population has voted addresses of thanks to the Government of India. H. H. Malharrao has by his quiet submission, and the patience with which he has borne the hardships of his present confinement disarmed his enemies, and secured the sympathies not only of all classes of his subjects and the population of Maharashtra generally, but also of his fellow countrymen of other provinces of India, even of distant Bengal and the Carnatic, as the papers of those parts best ample testimony. In all the large towns of Gujarat and Maharashtra, crowds of Brahmins and Sharawaks are fasting every day, and praying for the interference of the Gods for his honourable escape through the present cloud of his difficulties.

And we feel sure that those prayers to the Gods will not be urged in vain. There are already indications that the case against him is not so strong as these had at first purposes to serve made the world at first to believe. The *Bombay Gazette*, which derives its inspiration from the British Officials in charge of the prosecution, admits now the possibility that it may turn out to be a difficult job to bring home the charge to H. H. Malharrao. The London papers to hand have not shown any great sensitiveness on this point, a circumstance which has sorely puzzled the poor wits of the *Indian Statesman*. (Bombay series). The great London organs seem to regard the act in a more venial light. Certain it is there is nothing to show that they would magnify the suspicion of abetting an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre to be a crime against the Queen, and an act of hostility against the British power in India. Mr. Souter with his usual indiscretion in matters which require delicate handling, is so diffident of the strength of his case that if the papers are to be believed, he has adopted the extraordinary step of keeping the prosecution witnesses entirely confined under the constant surveillance of the police, to prevent, it is said, their being improperly tampered with by H. H. Malharrao's friends. Nothing could have been more unfortunate than such a procedure, as the Government will find out before the last Act of the Tragi-comedy is played. Keeping the prosecution witnesses under the eyes of the police is the surest way of prejudicing English Judges against them, and annihilating the value of their testimony. No more scandalous form of tampering with the witnesses could have been devised than their present treatment by the police, and we think Mr. Souter and his confrere Mr. Gajanan Vithhal will have reason to thank us for the warning we give them in time, and will benefit by it by setting their creatures free. Copies of the statements made by these wretched witnesses have been furnished to the counsels for the defence, and although the contents of these papers have been kept strictly secret by the learned counsels of Maharrao, we have the assurance of very high authorities that the *exparte* statements will not stand the test of a good and searching cross-examination, and that the charge will not be sustained upon the evidence of such accomplices. The fact is, that the Government of India is extremely ill-advised in entrusting the case into the hands of Mr. Souter and his native coadjutor, who is Mr. Souter's black shadow. They may be gallant officers, skilled in capturing wild Bheels and fugitive rebels, but the conduct of a Political State trial is a task for which nature never intended them, and for which their police work has most positively disqualified them. The Government should have employed on this work a man of the quality and stamina of Mr. Smith of the Punjab police, who discovered the postal frauds in a year or two ago.

The attempts to imagine some connection between Bhau Scindia's suspected death and the present troubles, and the story of the trace obtained with respect to the purchase of the diamond dust, (purchased, be it remembered, spoken to by witnesses three months after the present troubles began, and in direct contradiction to the testimony of their written accounts), these efforts to connect the missing links show how weak and deficient in all respects is the case for the prosecution. The circumstances that arsenic had an unusual and, bitter taste in Colonel Phayre's cup, and that he suspected poison for a number of days, (both facts were reported in the newspapers of the time), and the suspicions attending the circumstantial evidence of movements and SNAKES, both of which were found with the Aya and the Jasood, and the hypocritical mockery of repentance which, made the Jamadar throw himself into a well as he said, for proving untrue to his salt, and the fact that some, if not all, of these witnesses are accomplices, and were apprehended at first by Colonel Phayre and let free, and that their evidence was obtained afterwards under a promise of pardon, these threads of circumstances furnish a train of probabilities sufficiently cogent to render the prospect of His Highness' liberation all but certain.

H. H. Malharrao might have been deposed if it seemed fit to the paramount power to take such an extreme step with him. But his subjects and fellow-countrymen feel bitterly the misery of his present position, and resent the idea that his deposition should be sought through his disgrace. H. H. Malharrao feels this disgrace bitterly, for the Gaikwars have always been in friendly alliance with the English, and he pines in his loneliness at the thought that his enemies should have found sufficient credence with the British Government to induce the latter to throw overboard the memories of a hundred years, and to condemn him to a felon's lot unheard, unseen, such a charge. The British Government has ventured in the confidence of its irresistible force to take a very bold and hazardous step, and we are sure it will find it extremely hard to justify such unusual measures when the matter comes up in appeal before the High Court of Parliament, if, as it is but too probable, the Gods will listen to the prayers of the millions of his subjects, and dispel the present cloud from H. H. Malharrao.

To us it appears that the Government have needlessly created all these troubles for themselves. H. H. Malharrao should never have been brought to his trial as an ordinary criminal before a British Court. As soon as the Government of India had made up their mind upon the subject, they should have convened a Diet of the Empire, consisting of all the first class chiefs in this country, and referred the question of H. H. Malharrao's guilt to them, and abided by the decision of this high political council, without the formality of a State trial. Such a procedure was easy enough if only the narrow instincts of race pride could have been mastered for once, and would have been most constitutional as it would have put the moral weight of Native public opinion to the side of the authorities, and would never have piled up the difficulties which a great State trial of the nature contemplated by the High Commission Court is but too sure to engender. Even now if the Government is so inclined, there is ample time to constitute such a court. But such an enlarged and sympathetic policy is beyond the foundation-stone of an Imperial edifice will never recommend itself to the statesmen and publicists, who, in their inability to stifle the love of independent States, grudge the Native Princes the sense of manly pride they feel in their small states, even though the example of Baroda has shown how formidable these Native battalions prove against the paramount power. Whatever may be the result of a trial, the institution of such a Court as the Be-High Commission will always be regarded by the people of India to be a great innovation and stretch of arbitrary power, which is not sanctioned by past ages and the whole course of British Indian History, which has not the authority of any recognized principles of international law.—*Indu Prakash*.

"DITCHER" CAPTAINS AND ADDRESSES.

(Ceylon Times)

ONE of the most transparent of modern humbugs is the presentation of addresses to the captains of "Ditcher" steamers. Scarcely a vessel succeeds in achieving the perilous voyage between London and Colombo, but the passengers, in a transport of gratitude, take the opportunity of congratulating the captain upon the event. They assure him that he, as a man has all the cardinal virtues and most of the Christian graces; that it is to his excellent seamanship and devotion to his duty that they owe their safe arrival upon India's coral strand; that during the voyage he has exerted himself with the most self-sacrificing assidnity to promote their comfort collectively and individually; and they wind up with a pious wish that he may long be spared to steam between London and Calcutta and *vice versa*, and that fair winds may ever fill his canvas. Such is the general purport of the "Ditcher" school of testimonials, and they have now got to be so common, that the absence of one of them is nearly as slight upon a captain carrying passengers to the East. The impression which they produce, however, is, that if the gratitude of those who sign these documents was as strong as it is represented to be, a much more substantial form of expressing it might very properly have been adopted. Sometimes passengers will go the length of presenting the captain with a Bible; although whether this form of gift is dictated by the tastes of the donors or the spiritual wants of the recipients, we are at a loss to say. But the surprising thing is to consider how many model captains we must have upon the Suez Canal route, as compared with other lines of communication. We very rarely hear of addresses in other quarters of the world, although in Ceylon every fortnight brings us a fresh one. It is only the other day that the passengers of a homeward bound "Ditcher" which had been barely nine days at sea, could not pass Colombo without taking the opportunity of expressing their high opinion of the Captain and of the accommodation of the vessel. We do not know if there were any Scotchmen on board, but we think a small amount of northern caution was sadly wanting among the passengers. The passengers by the ship in question had a good month to run before they got to their journey's end; and we all know that everything during the first week at sea is so nice, that in the second we begin to distrust each other, in the third we openly quarrel, and in the fourth general "cutting" is the order of the day. Now, we do not doubt that if several of those who, in the first flush of enthusiasm, had seized pen and ink to express their delight with the vessel and her officers had waited until the chalky cliffs of the channel began to rise in sight, they might have been less amenable to the *cacoethes scribendi*. Nothing could be more absurd than drawing up a testimonial to a captain regarding a voyage from Calcutta to Colombo, unless, indeed, the passengers by the Dover and Calais packet were to adopt the practice. We should be very glad to believe that all the captains of the Canal steamers possessed that amiability which shone so conspicuously in the character of Captain Reece, commander of the Mantlepiece, but there is too much of a sameness about these testimonials to allow us to believe that they are a genuine expression of opinion, and not a formal compliance with what has come to be a standing custom on some lines. And after all we do not see why the Captain should always be singled out as the object of admiration. If there is a decent cook and attentive stewards, it really matters very little to the passengers what sort of an officer the captain is. If passengers wished to do a ship a service, they would come much nearer the mark by presenting their addresses to the *chef*, and carefully mendioning in what respects his services had most contributed to their pleasure during the voyage. For, if there is a bad cook and lazy stewards, the best attention and civilities that captain and officers can show, will go but a small way in satisfying the passengers. It is very amusing also to find an encomium passed upon the captain's seamanship by passengers, not a soul of whom, perhaps, could tell the difference between a jib-boom and a marlinspike. The indiscriminate length to which addresses are now being carried, deserves, we think, serious condemnation, as casting ridicule and discredit upon what was originally a very proper and graceful practice when kept within proper bounds.

MADRAS RACES, 1875.

SECOND DAY—SATURDAY, 30TH JANUARY.

WHATEVER else afternoon racing may do, it undoubtedly draws a numerous attendance. We do not ever remember seeing the course so crammed or the roads leading to Guindy so crowded. The ladies mustered strong, and the racing though not so good as was anticipated, afforded fair sport on the whole. There were three good races, notwithstanding that two horses were scratched at the last moment for the Governor's Cup, and one of these the great Kingcraft. This latter event must have upset the calculations of many—notably Kingcraft's strong supporter at the lotteries—for the animal sold at fancy prices at all the auctions. His owner wisely did not touch him at these, declining to have anyting to do with him at the prices bid; he seemed to consider Timbertop a far better investment and the result of the race showed that he had been very correct in his judgement. The first race on the card was the Maiden Handicap—for which there was only one entry. It was therefore a walk over for Hanwell.

MAIDEN HANDICAP.—Rupees 500. For all Maidens beaten 1st day, except Arabs and Mysore breds. To close and name on January 28th, and declare to start on January 29th. 1½ miles.

Mr Downall's b w g Hanwell, 8st. 6lb. Enders n

THE DESERT HANDICAP.—Rupees 750. For Arabs and Mysore breds. 1½ miles, was the next event. Three horses came to the post, Marquis being a decided favourite.

The Mysore Confederates' b a g Chieftain, 8st. 13lb.....1
Mr Carey's br a h Marquis, 8st. 7lb., Tyrrell 2
Mr Osborne's b g by Saladin, 8st. 13lb., Finch 3

They were despatched to a good start at the fir t time of asking—Chieftain at once going to the front, closely followed by Marquis. Saladin was outpaced after the first half a mile. At the post, Marquis went up alongside of the Chief, but did not long maintain this position, the Chief almost immediately taking the lead again which he kept round the corner, and up the straight. Tyrrell shook Marquis up about half way down the straight, but though the game little horse answered to the call it was all of no avail, for Chieftan quickened also and won with the greatest ease by a couple of lengths. Indeed Marquis never had a chance and we doubt much whether in 1½ miles he could give the Chief any weight at all, he certainly in this race received a good 7lbs. beating.—Time 58—1—57—2—56.

THE SELLING STAKES—Rs. 200. For all horses. The winner to be sold by auction for Rs. 500, any surplus above the selling price to go to the Fund. G. R. Half mile. The next on the card was considered Carlow's race, in the event of his not bleeding.

Mr. Dunbar's br w g Carlow, 12st. 3lb.....Irvine..... 1
Mr. Tandy's b w g Albourne, 10st 11lb.....Owner..... 2
Mr. Meyer's b w g Woodman, 11st 9 lb.....Major Philips 3

After three false starts they at last got off tolerably even, Albourne making the running at a great pace. He led round the corner and three parts of the way up the straight, when Carlow's rider drove him along and won by a length and a half, Albourne a good second, Woodman a poor third. Time—54½.

Next came the race of the day, the Governor's Cup. Value Rupees 1,000. A piece of plate presented by His Excellency Lord Hobart. For all horses, except Arabs and Mysore breds. Weight for age and class. Weights to be cumulative, but top weight including Irvine was not loath to take advantage of, and thus increased his load to fully three lengths. Up the straight Jorrocks however made up this lost ground and was again to be seen on the Chief's quarters. But he could not get further up, notwithstanding the plucky endeavours of his rider; the Chief winning one of the best contested and fastest ridden races we have seen for many years. Thus ended a very successful day's racing.—*Madras Athenæum.*

ATTEMPT TO MURDER AT THE CENTRAL JAIL.—Five Burmese life convicts, prisoners in the Central Jail, at Trichinopoly, attempted, last week, to murder another life convict, a fellow countryman, within the Jail precincts. The intended victim escaped by the arrival of timely assistance. The five men have been committed to the sessions which being to-day. This is the only case, we believe, which has been committed to the sessions up to date.—*South India Times.*

BORING FOR COAL IN THE KISTNA DISTRICT:—Several more instalments of the Journal of Occupation of Mr. Vanstavern, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, on Special Duty of Coal Explorations in the Kistna District, from the 4th November to the 19th December, have been published. In one of the borings yellow clay shale was found to a depth of 22 ft. 8 in., and slate with quartz to a depth of 6 ft. 2 in. below that. At this depth, 38 ft. 10 in., the rock became so hard that boring was stopped and the tools were removed across the Palair to near a standstone ridge which had been agreed upon by Colonel Walker and Mr. Vanstavern as suitable for a boring. In another spot the boring was continued to a depth of 110 ft. 10 in., beyond which the rock could not be pierced. Mr. Vanstavern has therefore, abandoned the borings in the neighbourhood of the Palair river, having proved beyond doubt that coal does not exist there. Unfortunately the working party has suffered a great deal from fever of late, and the work has been consequently delayed.

AN IMPUDENT CLAIM.—At the Calcutta Small Cause Court yesterday, a kitmutgar sued Mr. Atkinson, of the firm of Atkinson Brothers, for the recovery of Rs. 16, on account of wages. The case was before Mr. McEwen, the third Judge. The plea was payment in excess of wages. Mr. C. R. Shircore, who appeared for the defendant said that his client was quite astounded at being sued for Rs. 16, when the plaintiff had been paid Rs. 20, just a few days before he left the service. Mrs. Atkinson produced a memorandum book in which she made the entry of the payment at the time she paid it to the man. Plaintiff swore positively that on the day in question he did not receive a fraction from his late mistress. In cross-examination however, he was forced to admit that on that very date he was fined Rs. 4 penalty, by the Magistrate for attempting to cross the Hooghly bridge without paying the toll. Plaintiff and a fellow servant who had also been fined, were unable to pay the fine, and the Police had accompanied them to the house where the fine was paid. Mrs. Atkinson was not aware at the time the plaintiff had asked her for the money, of the purpose for which he required it. It came to her knowledge assidentally after the plaintiff had deserted the service and taken proceedings for his recovery of his alleged wages. The result, it is almost needless to state, was the dismissal of the suit. Mr. Shircore did not apply for compensation, as it was the intention of Mr. Atkinson to institute criminal proceedings against the plaintiff. These was another suit against Mr. Atkinson, one for the recovery of the plaintiff's certificates of character which he had deposited when he had entered the service. The court ordered the case to stand over to enable Mr. Atkinson to return the certificate, as he believed that they had been made for their return, and if plaintiff reported that he had received them, no order would be made as to costs.—*Indian Statesman (Calcutta.)*

THE FLOOD IN THE PENNAR.—The following is an order of the Madras Government dated 23rd ultimo:—The further particulars given by the District Engineer, Nellore, of the Pennar flood of the 24th and 25th —26 h October last, show over what a large area of country the flood waters extended, and that on the north side of the river especially, which was not protected by embankments, the number of tanks breached was very great. The measures laid down by H. Smith for meeting this great emergency appear to His Excellency the Governor in Council to have been judicious, and the promptitude with which he has organized arrangements for repairing damages, and for protecting as far as possible the losses which have been sustained by the people, is noticed with satisfaction. The Government will be glad to learn the result of the efforts which were being made to close the channel, which had been cut by the river to the north of the anicut, as upon the success of this operation the supply to the Southern Delta for the rest of the season is dependent. For a short time after the flood the necessity for executing a large amount of work on emergency will no doubt have led to its cost being high, but thereafter it is hoped that ordinary rates will be found sufficient, while it is thought that it will be desirable to utilize labour to the utmost, by doing such work as may save them from distress or starvation, and who may not have been accustomed to labour assoolies, on such employment as may be better suited to their capabilities than ordinary earth-works would be. This matter can however be better decided, as the circumstances may require, in consultation with the Collector. The District Engineer will submit a report on the cost of any works which may have been materially enhanced by the employment of other than able-bodied men, and such orders as may appear necessary will then be issued. On the District Engineer's approximate estimate of the outlay required for carrying out the extension of the anicut across the new north channel of the river, and for other works shown by this flood to be necessary, orders have already been passed. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation will make such additional allotments under Repairs, Agricultural, to the Nellore District as the exceptional circumstances of this flood many render necessary.

THE HISTORY OF OLIVER CROMWELL'S HEAD.

(Daily Telegraph, Jany 2.)

"ECCE ITERUM." Are we never to hear the last of Oliver, Cromwell's head? A verbose gentleman, signing himself "Senex," has come forward in the columns of a contemporary to say that he knows all about the history of the much tossed-about *caput mortuum* from the year 1661 to the year 1874 inclusive; and that the head of Oliver Cromwell, beautifully embalmed, is at present in the possession of a retired surgeon at Sevenoaks, in Kent. The skull, it appears, has a length from the *ofrontis* to the occiput, "which is quite extraordinary," and one day, before the fortunate gentleman of Sevenoaks retired from practice, his assistant called him into the surgery to point out to him how exactly the shaven head of a lad, who was there as a patient, resembled the embalmed cranium of the Protector. "No wonder," remarked the gentleman who had brought the boy to the surgery, "for this lad is the lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell, whose head like this boy's, was Williams before they changed it to Cromwell." We were not aware that any "direct descendant" of old Noll had been known in the present generation; but it is whispered that all the Cromwell-Williamses and Williams-Cromwells had a common ancestress—a party by the name of Harris, well known to one Mrs. Lamp, of Kingsgate-street, Holborn. It matters however, as to the lad with the shaven poll must be taken to be as conclusive as that of the brick in the case of Jack and the Beanstalk; and that the longe-headed urchins who are going about town are "direct descendants" of Oliver. *Cæteris paribus* all boys with long legs are "direct descendants" of King Edward I., called Longshanks, and all boys with carroty heads descendants of William Rufus, while all boys who squint are cousins of Jack Wilkes. But let us see how the famous embalmed head—a portion of which is Protector's beard still grows promiscuously, while there is a "hole" in place of the wart which Cromwell bade Cooper to copy exactly under penalty of not being paid for the portrait he painted—came into the possession of the gentleman at Sevenoaks. According to "Senex," the bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshawe, after hanging from the gallows at Tyburn on the 30th of January, 1661, were decapitated. The corpses were flung into a deep pit at the foot of the gibbet, and the heads were stuck on the top of Westminster Hall, "where at that time sentinels walked." It may not likewise be generally known that there was also a sentinel on the top of Temple Bar, and that the heads were kept continual watch and ward on the summit of Bow Church steeple, the old dragon there being apt to go to sleep. The sentry who *substantiate* the lion on the top of Northumberland House was a mere modern functionary. "Senex" proceeds to tell us that Cromwell's head, being embalmed, bore the aspect of the weather much better than Ireton's and Bradshawe's which very soon fell into decay. The Protector's skull remained exposed for twenty-five years; when, one stormy night, it was blown down, and picked up by the sentry, who hid it under his cloak, took it home, and concealed it in the chimney-corner. As inquiries were constantly being made about the missing head by the Government, it was only on his death-bed that the head-taker revealed the place of its concealment. His family sold the relic to "one of the Cambridgeshire Russells," one of whose "direct descendants," being a needy and careless man, exhibited the skull for hire in a "museum" somewhere near Clare Market. Russell made over the head to a showman named Cox, and Cox sold it for £230 to three gentlemen, who made a public exhibition of the remnant of mortality in a place called Mart's-court, Bond-street. This was "about the time of the French Revolution;" and, unless we are much mistaken, the three speculators of Mead's-court puffed their show in a catchpenny pamphlet, the statements in which were about as trustworthy as the celebrated and apocryphal history of the Aztec children, put forth by a cunning charlatan when those miserable and deformed objects were exhibited in the metropolis. "Curiously enough," pursues "Senex," "it happened that each of the three gentlemen died a sudden death." The fact is not so "curious" as it might appear to be. Is "Senex" unacquainted with the case of the Three Maidens who dug up the bones of Nell Cook from under the pavement in the dark entry at Canterbury? Has not that accurate authority Mr Thomas Ingoldsby, told us that of those Masons Three "were executed at Tyburn tree for murdering of the third?" But the irrepressible head came into the possession of the three nieces of the three gentlemen who had so suddenly and "curiously" given up the ghost in Mead's-court. These young ladies did not like to keep the grisly thing at home, so they asked their medical man to take care of it, and ultimately presented it to him. This gentleman was in the habit of exhibiting it "to all the distinguished men of the day," including the illustrious sculptor, John Flaxman, who at first was sceptical, but who, measuring the skull, and finding that the jaw had a "Jowish appearance—so like Oliver!"—went away "convinced and delighted." So this is the pedigree of Oliver Cromwell's head; and all we can say about it is to re-echo the "Publicans!" of Dominie Sampson. "Senex" asserts that, in addition to the information he has received from the retired surgeon at Sevenoaks, he has consulted sundry "printed records" bearing on the subject. In there, we may ask, any printed record, worth twopence-half-penny, as to the fate of Oliver Cromwell's head, beyond the following extract from Pepy's Diary? "Feb. 5, 1661: Late to Westminster Hall, and there saw my Lord Treasurer (who was sworn to-day at the Exchequer) go up to the Treasury Offices and take possession thereof; and also saw the heads of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshawe set up at the further end of the Hall." In this terse statement there is an overwhelming weight of evidence to show that the heads were exhibited not outside and on the roof, but in the interior of Westminster Hall, which was then, like Paul's Walk, a place of public and fashionable resort. The "further end" would be where now the staircase is which leads to the lobbies of the House; but, had the heads been displayed "at the farther end," on the roof, they would have been invisible from Palace-yard, and the whole object of the ghastly exhibition would have been defeated. However, the story told by "Senex" is a very good one, as far as it goes; and did not Mr. Shandy tell us another one about a cock and a bull?

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do „ 5 „ „

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Agencies, on the undermentioned Places:—

On LONDON | On IRELAND
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

On Fixed Deposits on Terms which may be learned on application.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL, BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds ... ...Rs. 14 per dos. qts.
Very Choice ... ... „ 18 „ „
Chateau Leoville ... ... „ 22 „ „
Lastale Lafite ... ... „ 26 „ „
STILL HOCKS—Laubelsheimer ... ... „ 15 „ „
Liebfraumilch ... ... „ 20 „ „
Steinwein ... ... „ 30 „ „
Marcobrunner ... ... „ 25 „ „
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 dos. qts.
Ditto ditto in case of 2 dos. pts.
Just landed ex Steamer Pollux.
DREHER'S BEER—Doppelmaerzenbier... } Rs. 6 8 per dozen.
Koneneibier ... } in cases of 3 dozen each.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

NOTICE.

WE hereby notify that from and after the 1st proximo, an EXTRA CHARGE of 4 annas per case will be added to our Prices of WINES and SPIRITS, as well as to those of Messrs. Bisquit, Dubouche & Co.'s brands, in consequence of enhancement of Town Dues since the 1st instant, of which our London friends were ignorant when fixing their reduced quotations for 1875.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

Bombay, Jan. 27, 1875.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE,
WITH BOMBAY ENGAGEMENTS,

Bay Arab Gallway..... "The Cherub" ..... Plater.
Grey Arab Horse ..... "Guiding Star" ..... Maidens.
Chesnut Arab Pony..... "Spirit of Air" .....

ALSO,
A Chronograph, nearly new.
Apply to Major "G.,"
Sholapore.

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BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN-TIME-PIECES, 5¼ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended, for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ..... Rs. 45

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ..... Rs. 60

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

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11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,....6d. 2d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....6d. „
FIDDLE PATTERN.

12 Table Spoons.....	30	ozs. at 6s. 2d.	£9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto	20	„ 6s. 2d.	6	3	4
12 Table Forks	20	„ 6s. 2d.	9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto	20	„ 6s. 2d.	6	3	4
2 Gravy spoons	10	„ 6s. 2d.	3	1	8
1 Soup Ladle.....	15	„ 6s. 2d.	4	15	6
4 Sauce ditto.....	10	„ 6s. 8d.	3	6	8
4 Salt Spoons	10	„ 6s. 8d.	2	6	8
12 Tea ditto			3	6	8
1 pair Sugar Tongs			0	15	0
			£45	4	2

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NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

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POSITIVE NO